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16 November 1984

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TRINIDAD, BARBADOS AT ODDS OVER ROLES OF AIR SERVICES

BWIA Curtailment

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY EXPRESS in English 14 Oct 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Owen Baptiste]

[Excerpt] British West Indian Airways (BWIA) will be booted out of Barbados on its weekend London run after March 31, 1985. That's final.

In fact, it's in black and white in a letter last week from Sam Waithe, general manager of Caribbean Airways in which it is stated clearly that after that date "BWIA International will observe the Terms and Conditions of its 1973 licence so as not to operate on the same days as Caribbean Airways flights in the same direction."

And there will be no denial this time, I am sure, from the Barbados Government even if both Bernard St John, Minister of Trade, Tourism and Industry, and Waithe should say that this is a "promise" of BWIA itself and that in any case such an arrangement in BWIA flights should have been in existence since 1973 and "certainly from 1977." This was the position of both men when I interviewed them last week in Bridgetown.

There is, not unexpectedly, no surprise among BWIA officials that the strained relationship between Caribbean Airways and our national airline should end in this way. Both Frank Rampersad, chairman of the Board of Directors of BWIA, and Ian Bertrand, the airline's general manager, accepted Waithe's letter with an air of resignation. The writing had been on the wall since early June, as far as they are concerned. It had been their understanding then that after July 1, BWIA's London flights would be banned from Barbados.

Government Positions

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 15 Oct 84 pp 1, 48

[Article by Owen Baptiste]

[Text]

EVEN THOUGH the Barbados Government seems prepared to allow Caribbean Airways to

squeeze British West Indian Airways off the London/Barbados route, Minister of Trade, Tourism and Industry, Bernard St. John, restated last week his belief that only "a single regional airline in the Eastern Caribbean should provide services on international routes." The only answer to Europe, said St. John, in an interview with me, is "for all of us to get together and run a pool service. That's why we have offered BWIA every opportunity to quote prices to us."

But both Government and BWIA officials in Port of Spain were sceptical of St. John's proposals for a joint service and amused by his concern for BWIA and the Eastern Caribbean. "I am aware," said Minister of State Enterprises, Ronnie Williams, "that the Barbados Government is seeking a joint partner for Caribbean Airways and is more than willing to have BWIA fill this role. But my advice is that the terms which the Barbados Government wants are not equitable and are unsuited to the airline and the country."

Williams, who had met in May with St. John to discuss among other things the reasons why BWIA had not taken up Barbados route rights into the United States, displayed irritation over the fact that BWIA will not be allowed to continue its weekend London/Barbados flights after March 31 next year. "It is obvious that Caribbean Airways is hurting badly," he said. "And I don't understand why they continue. It's a paper airline flying paper planes. It's not like ISCOTT (the Iron and Steel company of Trinidad and Tobago)."

Still smarting under this latest blow from Sam Waithe, general manager of CA, Frank Rampersad, chairman of the Board of Directors of BWIA, said on Friday when I spoke to him at his office at NHERST: "We don't see that the economics of a joint venture is in BWIA's interests. Caribbean Airlines is just looking to ride on someone's back to build an airline."

Rampersad, not unlike Williams, made no attempt to hide his pique. "Both Caribbean Airways and the Barbados Government," he said, "presume that we are being difficult. They say that the prices we have quoted them for the Frankfurt run is too high. But we cannot go below them. We don't have a plane sitting on the ground as Ghana Airways does."

St. John is unprepared to accept this argument, however. In an ad-

dress to the Barbados Hotels Association in September, he had said scathingly, in an obvious reference to BWIA, that the Government of Barbados has shown faith in Eastern Caribbean tourism by committing resources to support Caribbean Airways "while others are willing to take advantage of the gravy out of London without carrying the burden of Europe."

It is unmistakable, in fact, that he and Waithe believe that BWIA's intention is simply to put Caribbean Airways out of business. Emphasising that "since 1979 the Caribbean had lost some 100,000 charter seats," St. John stated that BWIA had been given "the first option to bid on a contract to supply aircraft to operate our routes from Europe and London in 1982, 1983 and 1984," but in each instance, he said, the price tendered by BWIA proved "uncompetitive and significantly so."

"In November 1981," recalled Waithe, "when we suspected that Laker Airways was in trouble, we approached BWIA to buy out Laker which then owned 49 per cent of Caribbean Airways." The Barbados Government had become involved in the airline in 1974 when it had acquired 51 per cent of the stocks in the airline. "But BWIA was not interested," claimed Waithe. "And later, in February 1982, when Laker collapsed, BWIA did not show any enthusiasm to come to our assistance, but they didn't know that we had made contingency plans with British Caledonia."

BWIA officials suspect, however, that the marriage between British Caledonia and Caribbean Airways may not have worked out so well for the former and that is why Caribbean Airways had to find a new partner in Ghana Airways. They hint, in fact, that the Barbados Government owes British Caledonia more than \$6 million. The truth is, after what seemed an experimental run, Caribbean Airways had to terminate its flights to Atlanta, Boston and Montreal.

"Consider this," says Rampersad. "Pan American Airways flies from Boston to the Caribbean via New York, and Eastern Airlines, which is headquartered in Atlanta, does not fly directly to Caribbean. There must be a good reason for this. Nobody is going to ignore a profitable route. But even so, we are willing to give it a try and set up some charters. BWIA understands that it must build up traffic on a route before it becomes popular and viable."

But this timorousness infuriates the Barbadians who clearly want to develop Barbados as the hub of tourism in the Eastern Caribbean with some spill-over traffic, perhaps, going to Saint Lucia, Antigua and the other islands served by Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT). They are convinced, indeed, that if BWIA were to pool its resources with Caribbean Airways this kind of joint venture would be able to compete favourably with British Airways.

"There is no question that the passenger load has decreased in Europe," admitted Waithe. "But all the indications are that once the economies increase to that of 1979, we will be in a profit position. It is not fair to say, therefore, that Europe does not offer an opportunity to be profitable." His optimism is shared by St. John who had pointed out to Barbadian hoteliers in September that, "Our belief is that the currency situation in Europe cannot remain as it is today."

It is a belief that seems to be belatedly shared by BWIA because it plans to fly, "sometime next month," into Frankfurt.

"If you examine the statistics," said St. John confidently, "you will see that in 1981, which was the peak year for Caribbean Airways, we carried 61,316 passengers from London and Europe, which was 38.7 per cent of the market share." BWIA which has never had more

15 per cent of the market share in this table carried in that year 16,505 passengers and together the two airlines were just 1.8 per cent behind British Airways.

"It seems obvious to me," concludes St. John, "that we must pool our resources if we are to survive. But the Government of Barbados does not have much time. We need an answer from BWIA by the end of November."

BWIA Policy

Port-of-Spain EXPRESS in English 16 Oct 84 p 48

[Article by Owen Baptiste]

[Text] THE Government of Trinidad and Tobago would be reckless, if not foolish, to agree to a joint venture with Caribbean Airways into flying its London/Europe routes.

This is the passionate view of officials of the state-owned airline, British West Indian Airways (BWIA). "If we were to go into Europe on Barbados' terms," says Frank Rampersad, chairman of the Board of directors of BWIA, "We will lose a ton-load of money."

Rampersad does not believe, indeed, that Barbados, which swears that it is prepared to go into a pooling of services equally--50-50 according to Minister of Trade, Tourism and Industry, Bernard St. John, when he spoke with me in Bridgetown last week--will live up to its promises. And, he is confident that CA is losing its shirt: "What Barbados wants," he says cynically, "is another deal like Caricargo."

Unfortunately, he thinks, the Trinidad and Tobago public is similarly unaware of what the Government of Barbados is trying to accomplish. "It is clear," says Rampersad, "that Barbados has two goals. One is to have an airline and the other is to be hub of Caribbean tourism. But it is the Trinidad and Tobago taxpayer, they see, who must pay for these things. They really take us for a bunch of fools."

There is, of course, precedent for this kind of melancholy thinking--not just the willing away of the Caribbean Air Cargo Service to Barbados in the "Memorandum of Understanding on Matters of Cooperation between the Government of Barbados and the Government of Trinidad and Tobago" which was signed by Prime Minister Tom Adams and Eric Williams in April, 1979; but also the joint venture with the cement plant which many people now think is not in Trinidad's interests.

And yet, it is this Memorandum of Understanding which St. John says, unabashedly, "is the cornerstone of our relationship with BWIA." The Barbados Government, in fact, has not been slow to discover that the 12-page Memorandum of Understanding is an embarrassment to Trinidadian politicians who feel acutely that Williams had been too generous with Barbados. Referring frequently to the M.O.U., as he calls it, St. John has not been bashful in trying to get the support of the Trinidad and Tobago Government in its case for a joint venture involving BWIA.

When he spoke to Barbadian hoteliers in September, St. John stated that there must be a "finality" to the request made to Minister of State Enterprises, Ronnie Williams, in April, in which he pointed out that a joint venture should be fully explored and in which he advised the use of a Boeing 747 instead of the Lockheed 1011 (Tristar) on the London/Frankfurt/Barbados run. "I don't

think," he said, "that we could be blamed for putting forward the point of view that after careful analysis, after a great deal of patience, we feel that a finality must take place."

Or course, there is an implicit self-interest in all this and, especially in the Barbados Government designating BWIA as its official carrier to the United States in 1982. As St. John stated, Barbados sees that unless it is to get a significant increase in airlines' seats from North America in the summer, it would have no hope to replace the summer business it has lost from Europe. "We do not have the means to bring visitors to Barbados (particularly from the mid-western section) given existing airlines seats," St. John has said.

But BWIA officials are certain that to heed this Barbadian appeal will be at once impractical and insane. "It will be paying attention to Barbados' needs, which may be desperate because of the attractiveness nowadays of Saint Lucia and Antigua, while we criminally disregard our own priorities," one airline manager said to me.

Generally, however, these BWIA officials understand the plight of Caribbean Airways and the anxiety of the Barbados Government to obtain the "finality" which St. John speaks about. For instance, they say that Barbados has every right to want seats to them. But what will we do in the off-season? The break-even point on the 747 is a full load on the Tristar (246 seats). It is clear that in the long run it will have to subsidize Frankfurt by our Lonstar flights."

It would appear to be crazy then what BWIA should be considering now flying to Frankfurt on its own. But airline officials believe that they have no alternative. "The licence under which we fly as a fifth freedom carrier," explained Ian Bertrand, general manager of BWIA, "stipulates that we consult Caribbean Airways on all our schedules. If Barbados wants to be spiteful they can object to our flying all day of the week. We have to become independent."

CSO: 3298/097

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

IADB LOANS TO CDB--The Inter-American Development Bank on Thursday announced the approval of two loans totalling US \$25 million (TT \$60m) to help the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) finance a multi-sector credit and pre-investment programme for its members. The loans--US \$20 million (TT \$48m) from the ordinary capital and US \$5 million (TT \$12m) from the Fund for Special Operations will provide credit facilities for agricultural industrial, tourism, infrastructure and pre-investment projects. Parallel to the loans, the bank authorised a US \$3.37 million (TT \$8,088,000) technical cooperation grant from the Fund for Special Operations. Up to US \$1.7 million (TT \$2.38m) of that amount will be used to strengthen borrowing enterprises and prepare investment projects. Another US \$1.67 million (TT \$4m) will help strengthen the CDB's operational and administrative capacity and improve the training and programming capability of its Project Administration Training Unit (PATU). The bank's loans and technical co-operation represent a further step in the bank's continuing support for the development of the Caribbean through the CDB. [Text] [Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 22 Oct 84 p 20]

CSO: 3298/097

SOMOS POLL SHOWS PRESIDENT, UCR HAVE LOST GROUND

Alfonsin, Cabinet Performances Rated

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 26 Oct 84 pp 8-10

[Text] Twelve months since his election as president and nearly 11 after his having taken over the government, the consensus that Raul Alfonsin has among the public has declined. A poll taken by SOMOS and A & C discloses that 53 percent of those queried have a positive opinion of the president, whereas on 20 July, when the previous gage was taken, that index was 59 percent; in other words, a 6-point decline occurred.

That 53 percent positive consensus is a result of combining the "very well" and "well" opinions obtained from those who answered the question as to "how Alfonsin is governing" in October. Concurrently, the negative consensus (a combination of the "poorly" and "very poorly" responses) also rose to 11 percent, in comparison with the 8 percent in the previous research.

Since SOMOS and A & C have been conducting field work to measure the presidential figure's consensus among the public, the top standing was recorded in the second poll, taken on 18 May of this year: 66 percent; in other words, 13 points above what the latest polls indicate. At that time, those who thought that Alfonsin was performing his mission of governing "fairly" totaled 26 percent; whereas now they total 36 percent: 10 more points.

However, these figures do not seem to have spread alarm among the experts nor among those in the Casa Rosada; because they are all aware of one certain fact: power erodes, and presidents are not (exactly) exceptions to the rule. The processing of the data gathered by the pollsters also discloses another fact that is being sensed on the streets daily: Alfonsin has a greater consensus than all his ministers; the presidential figure is the one receiving the greatest consideration.

"The 'don't know' response is an interesting indicator to analyze," claims Esther Kaplan, A & C's public opinion director. "The greater or lesser popularity of a ruler is gaged from the high or low percentage of 'don't know' statements obtained. Not knowing about something usually indicates disinterest. Following this criterion, it becomes obvious that Alfonsin is not receiving

any vote indicating 'don't know.' No Argentine has allowed himself not to know what to think about the president's management, and this is a sign of participation."

Concurrently, the poll reveals that there are three ministers whose positive consensus follows that of Alfonsin, all with a minimal difference among them: Dante Caputo (43 percent), Jose Manuel Casella (42 percent) and Antonio Troccoli (41 percent). Bernardo Grinspun is the minister who has received the least positive consensus among those polled.

Both Groups

Beyond the dispassionate statistics, the figures gleaned in the field work allow for a political interpretation that offers odd data. Generally speaking, all the ministers who received high "don't know" figures are the ones who have accumulated the lowest percentages of positive numbers. In this respect, Caputo, Casella and Troccoli are the ones receiving the greatest positive figures and showing the least "don't know" figures. Neri and Aramburu, both in the same position, are the ones receiving the lowest positive figures in comparison with the ministers of foreign relations, labor and interior, but higher than in the case of Borrás and Carranza. There would appear to be a close, almost fundamental, relationship existing between "don't know" and low consensus. The less approval, the more "don't know." Kaplan comments: "Bernardo Grinspun is an exception to the rule: he is the one showing the lowest positive figures and accumulating the most negative figures. But he shows the least 'don't know,' except for the president, who has none. Without trying to make Alfonsin equal to the three ministers with the greatest consensus, it could even be said that, after a year of democratic government, Caputo, Casella and Troccoli have managed to gain popular support for themselves. Alfonsin is no longer alone, as one used to hear it said a year ago."

At the end of 1983, when Alfonsin announced his cabinet, the name of Dante Caputo was unknown to the very Radical committees that had worked hard on the campaign, side by side with the president's closest collaborators. Many wondered (and asked the president) who this man assigned to hold an essential cabinet post in the government area was. Only a few, inside and outside the Radical Party, knew who Caputo was. After a year of government, the foreign minister is the one following Alfonsin in the percentages of positive consensus (43 percent). The pollsters disclosed that (in the checking made based on occupational level) Caputo received the highest figures of support among professionals (57 percent said that he had performed "well"); whereas a hefty 44 percent of "don't know" was recorded among unskilled workers.

Strangely enough, the phenomenon also occurred in the measurement made based on level of schooling: 13 percent of university attendees answered "very well," 43 percent "well," 36 percent "fairly" and only 2 percent "don't know." The least educated sectors (incomplete secondary, primary and none) were the ones who monopolized the "don't know" regarding the manner in which Caputo is carrying out his cabinet assignment.

Adding precise statements regarding the ministers' ranking, the A & C director declared: "Except in the case of Grinspun, the ministers who are last on the consensus scale are the ones who received the most 'don't know' answers. As if the civilians felt far removed from military affairs (Borras), as well as those in public works (Carranza), education (Alconada Aramburu) and health (Neri), they seem to be on an equal footing with regard to the population's interest, judging from the equal percentages of 'don't know.' Casella, after Alfonsin, is the one who comes closest to all of them, following by Caputo and Troccoli. In short, those who accumulate the least 'don't know,' and who receive the largest positive figures are the ones with the greatest consensus. Alfonsin is by far the one in the lead."

Crucial Moment

This fourth measurement of public opinion (the implementation of the study was done through a questionnaire guided and administered on points of concentration selected at random by specially trained A & C pollsters, and the margin of error in the sample is + or - 5 percent) was taken when the situation was more than extremely significant. After 11 months in power, the government has at hand several issues which have shaken the Argentines' state of mind severely: the trial of the military commanders, inflation, the Beagle, the foreign debt and the trade union elections, among others.

It is in this context that one should consider the significance of the 53 percent positive consensus shown by the pollsters after a year of government, taking into account the emotional features that usually tinge the opinion of Argentines every time they talk about their government. In any event, the reality indicates that there is still a very great difference between the 53 percent positive consensus and the 11 percent negative one (42 points) recorded in the October measurement. That would seem to indicate that the erosion of the presidential image has been kept at the normal indexes which are inherent in the exercise of power, when there is a great deal of upheaval; and it will have to be compared with the level of acceptance received by the proposal which the Alfonsin government made to the population to return to the polls and express its opinion on the Beagle.

Party, Age, Sex Breakdowns

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 26 Oct 84 pp 14-16

[Text] Just as the government officials and the opposition are starting to show signs of erosion from the exercise of power, there is every indication that the electoral situation next year will not be the same as in 1983. For the present, the opinion poll taken by SOMOS and A & C discloses that the Radical Party lost 12 percent of the vote, the Justicialist Party 7 percent and the Intransigents 1 percent; whereas UCD [Democratic Center Union], the Christian Democrats and the category "other" political force (leftist voters) did not receive much change of opinion.

This item of information is unquestionably significant, because if these percentages are added, one reaches the conclusion that 20 percent of the

voters who elected deputies in October 1983 would probably not vote for the same candidates now. And 40 percent of those polled do not yet know for whom they will vote.

The opinion poll was taken based on a representative sample in the capital and Greater Buenos Aires, abiding by the population parameters shown by the last census. Esther Kaplan, A & C's public opinion director, argued: "It is not yet possible to predict the direction in which the scale will turn, but there is no doubt that 12 percent of the Radicals, 7 percent of the Justicialists and 1 percent of the Intransigents are disillusioned about the ones whom they elected as their representatives in the last elections. If we add to the 20 percent disappointed the 9 percent of those who did not answer and the 11 percent of those who did not vote because they had not been included on the registration list, we have 40 percent who claim that they don't yet know for whom to vote."

These figures (resulting from the use of the same method that enabled SOMOS and A & C to predict before any other medium Alfonsín's victory over the Peronists in the middle of last year) contradict a rather widespread opinion circulating in political areas, attributing strong growth to the liberal element led by UCD and that of the left, headed by the Intransigent Party. Following the recent street mobilizations and the elections at the university centers, the impression started to spread that the Radical Party had reached the point of returning the votes lent by the right and left last October, as a result of the polarization of the electorate. Although the measurement taken in the field of study indicates there are 40 percent polled who do not know now for whom they will vote in the congressional elections, that does not preclude the possibility that, when the time comes, those votes will eventually end up in the left and right of the majority parties.

The Women and the Men

The poll disclosed that there is significance in the disparity of views among those polled regarding their sense of identification with the vote cast in October 1983 and the prospects for changing their opinion the next year. For example, the women who voted for the Radical Party feel more disappointed than do the men; the former are at the rate of 14 percent, and the latter, at 9 percent. As for those who voted for the Justicialist Party, the women are more disappointed: 10 percent, compared with 5 percent of the men.

The tables on page 16 analyze what has occurred among the female electorate, revealing some interesting conclusions that could have a definite influence on the forthcoming congressional elections. But they also offer a rather accurate idea of how the action taken by the government and the opposition is going to be "swallowed" by the female registration list, which is decisive in any election.

The youngest women seem to have taken away their support from the Radical Party to a greater extent than those of older age: 19 percent of the former do not intend to vote for it again; while 10 percent of the latter will not do so. As

for the Peronists, the votes have increased 4 percent among the youngest women (the 18-23 year bracket), whereas, among the older ones (55-65 years), the percentage remains at 10 percent. The intermediate age groups have taken away their backing for the Justicialist Party at a rate of 14, 15 and 16 percent, respectively. The trend indicates that the young women seem to be turning more to the PI [Intransigent Party] than they did previously; whereas the older ones have not changed their position, nor has the age group of women from 35 to 44 years old. Strangely enough, the women who seem least likely to repeat their previous vote are the ones in the 45-54 year age bracket.

Esther Kaplan remarked: "UCD and the Christian Democratic Party have lost support among women of all ages. The 'other' sector, voting for the leftist parties, seems to have lost strength among the young women. Nevertheless, the 'don't know' increases among the youngest ones. When the change in the different sectors is marked, there is also more 'don't know,' as if the latter preceded the change."

The poll taken by age among men also indicates that not everything is the same as it was last October. The Radical Party lost penetration in this category, and except for the youngest (3 percent of whom will not vote for it again), those of the other ages are taking away their support from it at a rate of between 8 and 11 percent. In the Peronist Party, on the other hand, the youngest and the oldest men are the ones most constant in their opinions. Strangely enough, the young men of intermediate age are the ones who most claim that they will not maintain their vote for the party elected in 1983. When this table is reread, the figures reveal that the Intransigents lost followers among the youngest men and that the men, unlike the women, have not given up their backing for UCD nor the Christian Democratic Party.

The volume of women who have never voted and who have been added to the electoral spectrum for the coming elections is larger than that of the men: 23 as compared with 15 percent. Kaplan says: "Nevertheless, the percentage of those who claim not to have voted in these elections for reasons dissociated from their age is significant. The 'other' segment, supposedly leftist, has decreased its votes also, among men of all ages; and here, too, it is the youngest who least know for whom to vote."

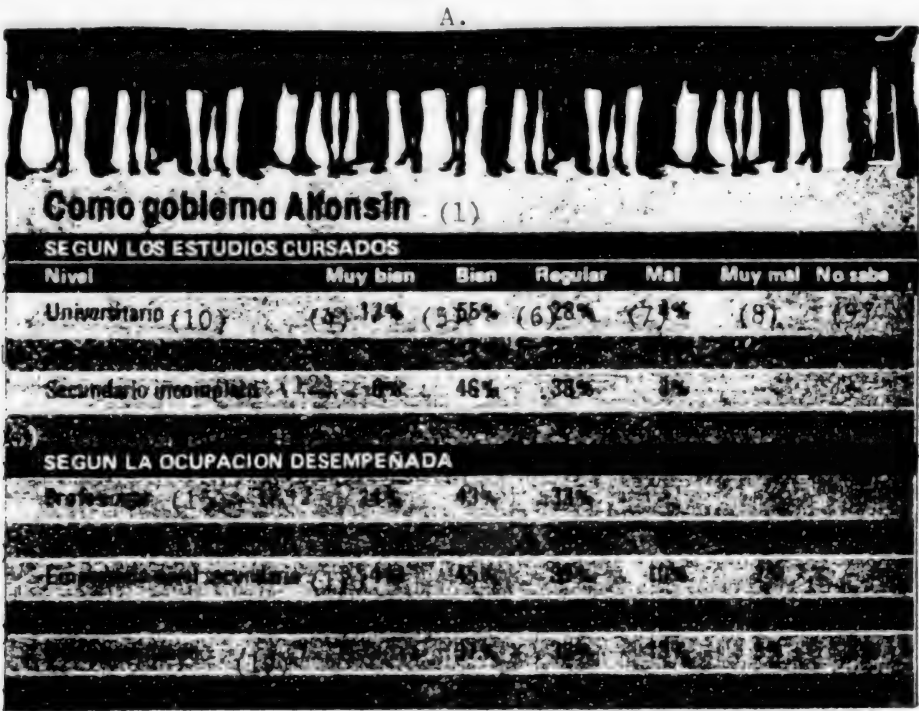
Further Ahead

The poll was taken based on a representative sample in the capital and Greater Buenos Aires, but its projection on the national level could indicate the trends that are under way in the by now sensitized Argentine public opinion. For the present (and apart from the figures accrued in this opinion poll), Peronists and Radicals appear to have reached an agreement to postpone the elections in the provinces, to avoid an early eroding electoral race. But they also realize that it is better to arrive at a congressional vote taking the trend among the electorate into consideration. And the figures disclosed by this opinion poll are not the ones usually displayed by the two majority parties when mention is made of the next checking.

Along a different line, these figures do not seem to reflect the expectations of Intransigents and Liberals every time mention is made of the topic either. In fact, PI has been engaged in a vigorous campaign in the university elections, to the point where it has become the second-ranking political force at the FUBA [University Federation of Buenos Aires], after Franja Morada. Those in the know claim that JUI [Intransigent University Youth] represents 22 percent of the student body. As if that were not enough, they have another card up their sleeves to reinforce their aspirations for dragging behind them the leftist electorate: taking Oscar Alende as the first deputy representing Buenos Aires Province.

Nor does the poll seem to reflect a sizable growth in UCD, headed by Alvaro Alsogaray. The Liberals have been showing considerable progress in the university internal contest (UPAU won space in the law, economic sciences and engineering schools); and Liberal Youth is structuring its organization. The opinion poll reveals (despite this reality that has been described) that the Intransigents underwent a 10-point decline on the university level in comparison with the 1983 election, and that UCD maintained the same numbers. The Radical Party lost 23 percent of the university votes and 15 percent on the secondary level. Strangely enough, the Justicialists had a reduction in their volume among those polled who had primary and no schooling.

The majority parties lost consensus, but the minorities have not gained it either. Kaplan says: "The criticism appears to have spread over the entire political arena."



A mayor nivel de ocupación y educación, mayor apoyo al Presidente. (21)

[Key on following page]

Key to Table A:

1. How Alfonsín is governing 2. Opinion 3. Measurement 1, 30 March
4. Measurement 2, 18 May 5. Measurement 3, 20 July 6. Measurement 4, 25 October
7. Very well 8. Well 9. Fairly 10. Poorly 11. Very poorly 12. Don't know
13. Positive count 14. Negative count 15. In the latest measurement, the positive figures declined and the fair ones increased.







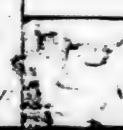
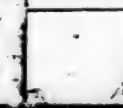

B.

Cómo gobierna Alfonsín (1)				
OPINION (2)	Medición 1 Marzo 30 (3)	Medición 2 Mayo 18 (4)	Medición 3 Julio 20 (5)	Medición 4 Octubre 25 (6)
(7) Muy bien	12%	12%	7%	8%
(8) Bien	28%	26%	26%	36%
(9) Regular	2%	2%	1%	3%
(10) Muy mal	58%	66%	59%	53%
(11) Cómputo positivo	8%	8%	8%	11%
(12) Cómputo negativo				
(15) En la última medición cayeron los valores positivos y aumentaron los regulares.				

Key to Table B:

1. How Alfonsín is governing 2. Based on the schooling received 3. Level
4. Very well 5. Well 6. Fairly 7. Poorly 8. Very poorly 9. Don't know
10. University 11. Complete secondary 12. Incomplete secondary 13. Primary/
none 14. Based on occupation practiced 15. Professional 16. Merchant
17. Secondary level businessman 18. First level businessman 19. Skilled office
worker 20. Unskilled office worker 21. The higher the occupational and
educational level, the greater the support for the president.

(1)
**Ranking
 de los
 ministros**

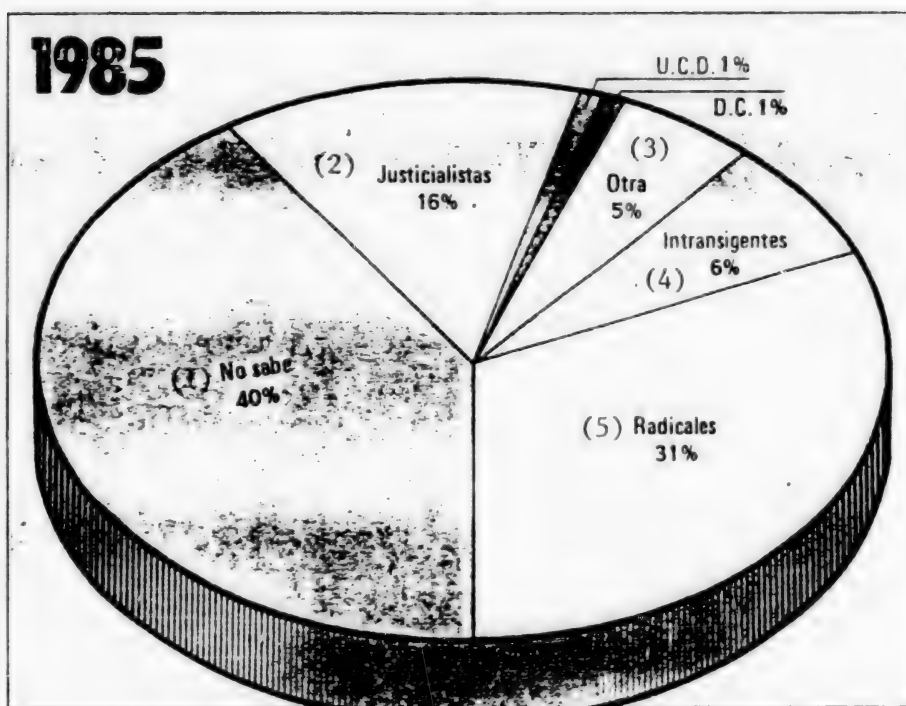
									
	Alfonsín	Caputo	Casella	Troccoli	Neri	Ayamburú	Borel	Cáceres	Grinspun
Positivos (2)	53%	43%	42%	41%	30%	28%	21%	18%	18%
Regulares (3)	36%	28%	26%	28%	28%	26%	22%	21%	39%
Negativos (4)	11%	10%	19%	7%	11%	16%	8%	10%	33%
No sabe (5)		19%	13%	24%	31%	30%	49%	51%	10%

Caputo, Casella y Troccoli: los ministros de mayor consenso. Grinspun: el de menor consenso. (6)

Key to Table on Ministers:

1. The ranking of the ministers
2. Positive
3. Fair
4. Negative
5. Don't know
6. Caputo, Casella and Troccoli: the ministers with the greatest consensus.
 Grinspun: the one with the least consensus.

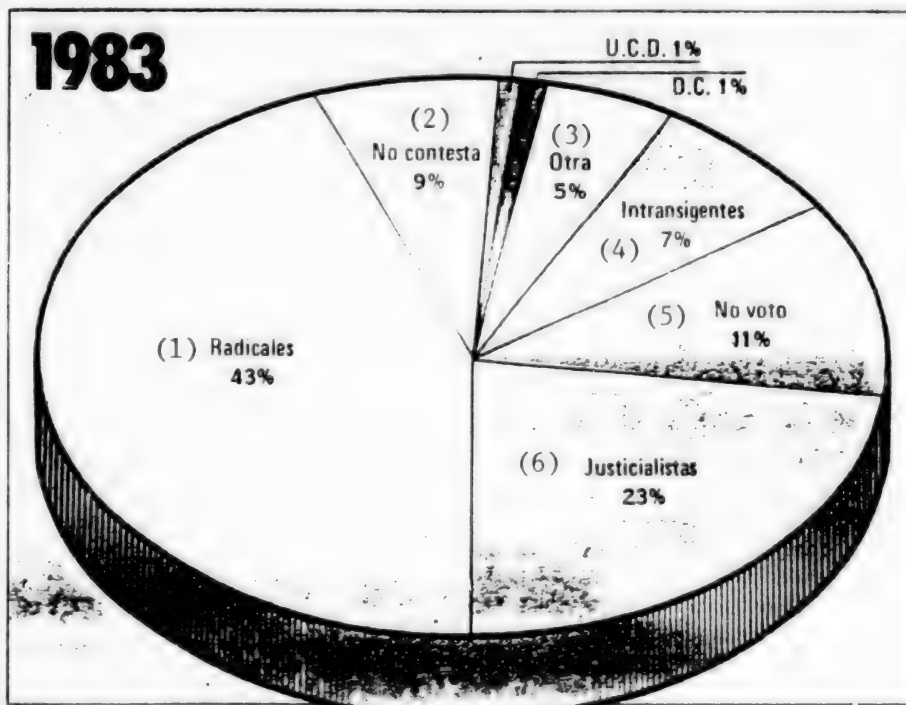
1985



El 40 por ciento no sabe por quién votar. (6)

El 20 por ciento probablemente no volverá a repetir la boleta del '83 (7)

1983



La polarización entre UCR y PJ. (7)

Los demás tampoco crecieron para captar el desgaste de radicales y peronistas (8)

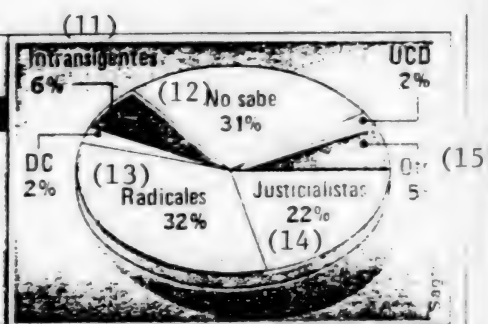
Key to 1985 Pie Chart:

1. Don't know
2. Justicialists
3. Other
4. Intransigents
5. Radicals
6. 40 percent do not know for whom to vote.
7. 20 percent will probably not repeat the 1983 ballot.

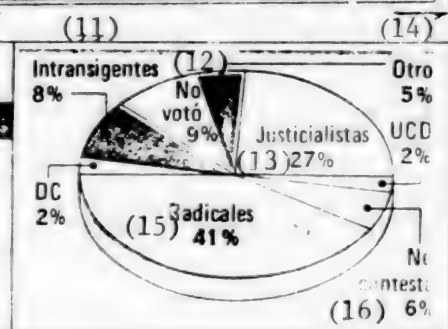
Key to 1983 Pie Chart:

1. Radicals
2. No answer
3. Other
4. Intransigents
5. Not voting
6. Justicialists
7. The polarization between UCR and PJ
8. The others failed to grow sufficiently to take over the Radical and Peronist erosion, either.

	Cómo votarán los hombres (1)								(3)	(4)	(5)
(2)	Edad	UCR	IPJ	PI	UCD	DC	Otra	No sabe	No contesta		
(6)	De 18 a 23 años	29%	18%	6%	3%	--	6%	38%	--		
(7)	De 24 a 34 años	27%	29%	11%	4%	2%	3%	24%	--		
(8)	De 35 a 44 años	34%	20%	5%	2%	2%	--	37%	--		
(9)	De 45 a 54 años	31%	17%	5%	3%	3%	8%	33%	--		
(10)	De 55 a 65 años	43%	23%	--	--	--	7%	27%	--		



	Cómo votaron los hombres (1)								(3)	(4)	(5)
(2)	Edad	UCR	IPJ	PI	UCD	DC	No vota	Otra	No contesta		
(6)	De 18 a 23 años	32%	20%	12%	3%	--	15%	9%	9%		
(7)	De 24 a 43 años	38%	32%	11%	2%	2%	7%	6%	2%		
(8)	De 35 a 44 años	44%	29%	7%	--	5%	1%	2%	12%		
(9)	De 45 a 54 años	39%	25%	5%	3%	3%	10%	7%	8%		
(10)	De 55 a 65 años	53%	23%	--	--	--	12%	8%	4%		



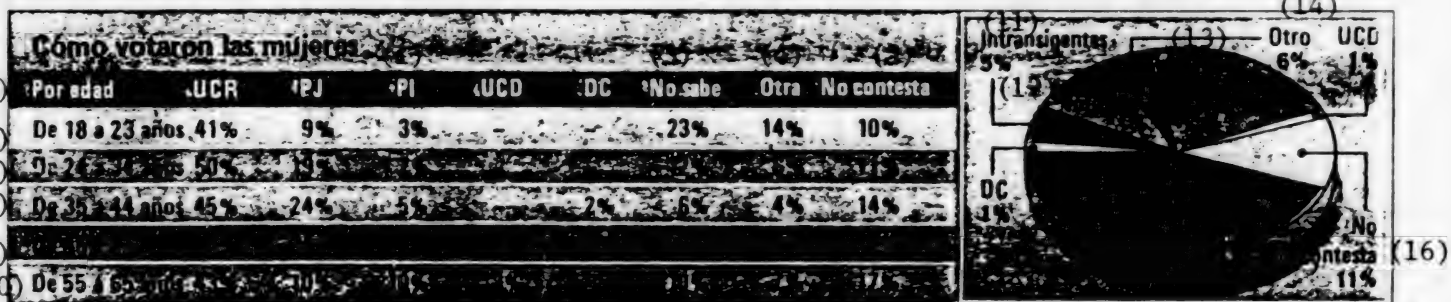
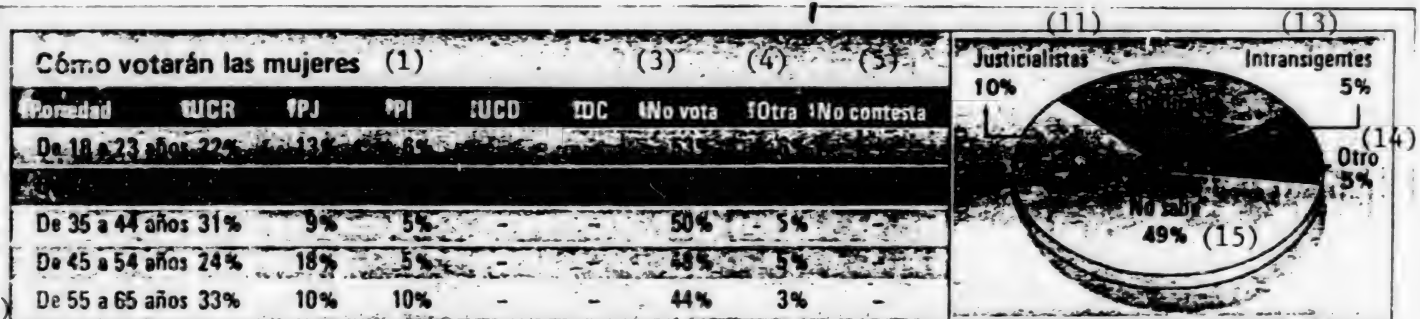
Key to Tables on Male Vote:

A.

- How the men will vote
- By age
- Other
- Don't know
- No answer
- From 18 to 23 years
- From 24 to 34 years
- From 35 to 44 years
- From 45 to 54 years
- From 55 to 65 years
- Intransigents
- Don't know
- Radicals
- Justicialists
- Other

B.

- How the men voted
- By age
- No vote
- Other
- No answer
- From 18 to 23 years
- From 24 to 43 years
- From 35 to 44 years
- From 45 to 54 years
- From 55 to 65 years
- Intransigents
- Didn't vote
- Justicialists
- Other
- Radical
- No answer



Key to Tables on Female Vote:

A.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. How the women will vote | 8. From 35 to 44 years |
| 2. By age | 9. From 45 to 54 years |
| 3. Not voting | 10. From 55 to 65 years |
| 4. Other | 11. Justicialists |
| 5. No answer | 12. Radicals |
| 6. From 18 to 23 years | 13. Intransigents |
| 7. From 24 to 34 years | 14. Other |
| | 15. Don't know |

B.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. How the women voted | 9. From 45 to 54 years |
| 2. By age | 10. From 55 to 65 years |
| 3. Don't know | 11. Intransigents |
| 4. Other | 12. Didn't vote |
| 5. No answer | 13. Justicialists |
| 6. From 18 to 23 years | 14. Other |
| 7. From 24 to 34 years | 15. Radicals |
| 8. From 35 to 44 years | 16. No answer |

2909

CSO: 3348/78

PERONISTS UNMINDFUL OF CALL FOR UNITY

PY190145 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] (MLL-NA-DYN)--Peronist Loyalty Day was strictly a one-man show at last night's rally called by the Justicialist Party leadership as Unified CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini warned the government to do "what the people want" and called on Peronists to unite for the sake of the movement.

But the call for unity went unheard by 8,000 Peronists who held separate rallies at two other Buenos Aires sites.

Over 40,000 Peronists, most of them huddled around the hundreds of union banners and Argentine flags covering the Atlanta football stadium, showed up to commemorate 17 October, 1945--the day Juan Domingo Peron was released from imprisonment on the island of Martin Garcia under pressure from the workers led by his first wife Eva Duarte de Peron (Evita).

Ubaldini, the sole speaker at the Atlanta rally, warned President Raul Alfonsin that "democracy is when the government does what the people want. The only interest that matters is that of the people."

The crowd immediately responded with one of the dozen anti-radical chants at the rally called by the Justicialist National and Federal Boards, the CGT, and the Peronist High Command.

In his call for internal unity, Ubaldini told Peronists to "seek unity for the movement's sake" because "we lost the elections (of October 1983) but we haven't lost the battle."

But as Ubaldini spoke on unity a wave of persons marched into the stadium chanting "Isabel," the stage name of former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, briefly turning the rally into a shouting match.

The unity will call also went unheeded by some 7,000 Peronist Youth who held a separate rally in Plaza Once and by about 1,000 Peronists opposed to the Buenos Aires party leadership of Herminio Iglesias, who rallied at the Platense Stadium. In Cordoba, ex-Economy Minister Antonio Cafiero addressed 25,000 Peronists while in Parana former presidential candidate Italo Luder held a fifth rally which drew 5,000 Peronists.

The only incidents reported during the celebrations were at Atlanta Stadium where several fist fights broke out and a mysterious tear gas cannister went off on the field sending hundreds running for air.

Among the many party leaders at the Atlanta rally were Vice President Lorenzo Miguel, Lower House bloc leader Diego Ibanez, and High Command member Pedro Arrighi.

CSO: 3348/85

DETAILS ON CONADEP DOCUMENT RELEASED

PY311300 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1039 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (DYN)--The secret report that the National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons (CONADEP) handed to President Raul Alfonsin on 20 September contains a total of 1,351 names of people who are named in the written accusations. Of this total, 410 are members of the military, 435 members of the police and security forces, 125 are civilians--including 30 doctors, 3 journalists and a former ambassador--and 15 are members of the church--including a former apostolic nuncio and a current bishop.

Among the accused members of the military there is a general who is on active duty and who is currently commanding an army corps.

This list of names, which writer Ernesto Sabato handed to the chief of state in a closed envelope during a televised ceremony at the Casa Rosada, is made complete with two similar lists--which were submitted to the Presidency at a later date--dealing with the clandestine detention and torture centers that functioned in the Navy Mechanics School (ESMA) and in the III Corps.

This first secret document, to which DYN had access, is made up to 105 tabulated computer pages, with each page measuring approximately 42 by 23 centimeters. Each page also has the following letterhead: "National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons. List of Repressors in Alphabetical Order."

In the secret document that was handed to Alfonsin, the 1,351 persons are listed on the tabulated computer pages with a code number, name and surname, rank, the post held in the clandestine detention and torture centers, and the number of the file containing the testimonies and accusations of the violation of human rights that they committed.

Each of the tabulated pages also has, in addition to the letter head "National Commission on the Disappearance of Persons," the following inscription: "Report Date [in English] 9/12/84," which is the date (12 September 1984) on which the computer work was finished, the page number (with the word page in English) and then the columns that were described in the previous paragraph.

Of the total of the names that are involved, 322 are army officers and non-coms, 82 from the navy, 26 from the air force, 284 from the Federal and

provincial police forces, 73 from the National Border Guard, 68 from the Federal Penitentiary Service, 10 from the National River Police, 125 are civilians, 2 from the rightist terrorist organization Triple A, and the list closes with approximately 380 names of persons who are not specifically identified with any of the services.

According to what was explained to DYN, these almost 380 names are not specifically identified because in the testimonies and denunciations gathered by CONADEP they are mentioned only as "officer" or "noncommissioned officer," a very generic rank which could well refer to any branch of the armed or security forces, or they only appear with the name and surname and the clandestine detention and torture center where they acted, with no further information.

Those army officers who are involved include a former de facto president, the son of another former president of the so-called national reorganization process, a current army corps chief, accused during testimony of being in charge of a clandestine center, and who then had the rank of lieutenant colonel, a former defense minister, two former provincial governors, three former chiefs of the federal and provincial police forces, and eight generals who commanded major battle units.

Of the 62 names that belong to the navy--although there exists a specific "dossier" on ESMA--there are a vice admiral and a rear admiral, both retired now, and a score of lieutenants and captains (or corvettes and of frigates) who are on active duty, while among those of the air force there is a former chief of Ezeiza International Airport, accused during testimony of being in charge of a clandestine detention and torture center, and a colonel auditor who worked for the Defense Ministry.

Most of the accused persons from the federal and provincial police forces, the Border Police, the prefecture, and the Federal Penitentiary Service, are agents and non-coms, although there are approximately 30 names of commissaries (inspector general superior, inspector general, and subinspector), four prefects, and deputy prefect, three commanders (of the Border Police), two mayors, and a deputy mayor.

Of the 125 civilians, 76 are included in the secret report presented by CONADEP and are identified as such, while the remainder are classified in the following manner: 30 doctors, among them a Medical Corps general who worked as director of the "Cosme Argerich" Military Hospital, 15 catholic priests, three journalists, and a former ambassador to France.

Among the members of the Catholic Church who are involved are six monsignors, a former apostolic nuncio to Argentina, a former bishop of an important diocese of Buenos Aires Province, current bishop, and nine priests, most of them former chaplains of the armed and security forces.

One of those priests, former chaplain of the Buenos Aires Police, is accused of involvement in nine different cases of persons who had been detained in the clandestine centers known as "Arana" and "Puesto Vasco," while three of

30 accused doctors had worked at the Campo de Mayo Military Hospital and are included in a total of 41 cases.

A retired general, former chief of the Buenos Aires Province Police, is mentioned in 17 cases and/or denunciations and in all of them he is cited with the rank of colonel; another high-ranking army officer, now retired, and who was the chief of a major battle unit and former chief of the Federal Police, is mentioned in face cases of persons who were kept at the clandestine centers known as "El Vesubio," in this capital, and "La Rivera," in Cordoba.

CSO: 3348/85

REPORTAGE ON POLITICAL MANEUVERS, CRITICISM OF PARTIES

Rumor on Cabinet Files

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] CURIOSITY has been aroused by reports that a van pulled up to the Cabinet building about 8 o'clock Monday evening - "in the dark of night" said an informant - and a "quantity of files were moved out."

The source said that they believe the same procedure took place on Sunday evening. However, he was not certain about Sunday.

The source said that it was explained that the files being moved were old Ministry of Tourism files, but he wanted to know why if this were so the moving had to be done "under the cover of darkness."

"If this report is correct," said FNM spokesman Arthur Foulkes, "we want to remind the Government and senior civil servants that departmental files are the property of the Government of the Bahamas, not the PLP. We would advise all those responsible to conduct themselves accordingly. We shall keep our eyes open on the various departments for this sort of thing."

Isaacs Warning, Pindling Reply

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

CONFRONTATION between a people and their government comes when leaders of government refuse to take "the honourable course, when they refuse to abide by the rules of fairplay and when they abandon respect for the Constitution and the conventions" of parliamentary democracy.

This was the warning given Prime Minister Pindling today by Opposition Leader Kendal Isaacs, in reply to Sir Lynden's letter in which the prime minister advised Mr Isaacs to

abandon "any course of conduct that might lead to a confrontation."

"We ask him once again," said the FNM Leader, "to go with whatever grace he is able to salvage from his circumstances and not to drag the whole nation down with him."

The Prime Minister's letter, delivered to the Opposition leader last night, was in reply to a letter that Mr Isaacs had tried to deliver to the Prime Minister in person yesterday.

On arrival at the Churchill

Building, Mr Isaacs, accompanied by Opposition parliamentarians, told the receptionist that he was there to see the Prime Minister. He explained that he did not have an appointment. A secretary asked him to wait.

Over an hour later Under Secretary Wendel Major came out with Sir Lynden's order for the Opposition to "vacate" the building. Mr Isaacs left his letter.

About 5:30 pm a police Corporal telephoned Mr Isaacs' Cable Beach home to find out where he lived. About half an hour later two policemen were outside the Opposition leader's front door with a letter from the Prime Minister. (The text of Sir Lynden's letter is published in full at the end of this article).

Today the FNM made the following statement in reply to Sir Lynden's letter:

"Yesterday FNM Leader Kendal G L Isaacs delivered a letter to Prime Minister Sir Lynden reminding him of the grave crisis facing the country and challenging him to go to the people in general elections for a fresh mandate.

"Sir Lynden's response shows that he has still failed to grasp the seriousness of the situation. Either that or he is pretending not to understand so that he can fool the rapidly dwindling support he and his party have in the country.

"Mr Isaacs clearly stated in his letter that he was not referring to those matters within the terms of reference of the Royal Commission. For instance, the sale of the Paradise Island Bridge and the payment to him of a large part of Everette Bannister's "finders fee" is not a matter for the Commissioner to judge but it is a perfectly legitimate issue for political debate and resolution.

"Sir Lynden is still trying to hoodwink the public that the troubles which beset the country today are nothing more than a campaign by the Opposition and sections of the press to 'distort the facts.' As we have said on many occasions previously, these troubles are a direct result of the corruption

and incompetence of the PLP Government over which he has presided for the past nearly 18 years.

"The Prime Minister misses the point entirely when he advises Mr Isaacs to wait his turn before attempting to 'get your heart's innermost desire.' Perhaps Mr Pindling's politics is governed by his own innermost desire to remain in power regardless of the cost to the nation.

"However, the FNM and its Leader are not seeking to fulfil personal ambitions but to serve the desires of the Bahamian people and to deliver them from the hell hole into which Sir Lynden and his colleagues have dropped them.

"Sir Lynden seems to have an inordinate interest in those foreign persons whom we have retained from time to time to serve us within the limits of their particular expertise. But he needs to know that what Mr Isaacs and his colleagues do they accept responsibility for without reservation. We do not do what Sir Lynden does when he tries to pass the buck to everybody in sight including his own colleagues.

"The FNM and its leadership will seek advice from whomever it sees fit, be it in the area of public relations or otherwise. But Sir Lynden should not fool himself into believing that the Opposition which faces him in the Bahamas today is being manipulated by outside agents.

"Political decisions and judgments are made exclusively by the party's leadership and there are among that leadership a number of persons who know quite well Lynden Pindling and the PLP.

"Sir Lynden once again seeks to give advice in matters which he would avoid if he had more sensitivity and less brass. In the matter of associates we need only mention, for example, his relationship with Edward St George, George Barbar and Everette Bannister.

"Sir Lynden is totally out of line when he says there are only two proper ways to get rid of him and give the country a

chance to choose a new government.

"There is a third way and this third way would be quickly recognized by - indeed, it should be ingrained in - honourable practitioners of parliamentary democracy. That third choice, as everybody else in the nation knows, is for him to step down and give the Bahamian people the opportunity to pass judgment on the stewardship of his crippled Government.

"We advise Sir Lynden that the confrontation of which he warns is likely to come about between a people and their government when the leaders of that government refuse to take the honourable course, when they refuse to abide by the rules of fairplay and when they abandon respect for the Constitution and the conventions of our parliamentary democracy.

"We ask him once again to go with whatever grace he is able to salvage from his circumstances and not to drag the whole nation down with him."

Following is the text of the letter written by Prime Minister Pindling to Opposition leader Kendal Isaacs in reply to Mr Isaacs' letter delivered to the Prime Minister's office yesterday:

The Honourable
Kendal G L Isaacs, QC, MP,
Leader of the Opposition.

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of today's date which you reluctantly left with my office receptionist. As is her duty, and as she usually does, she saw to

it that the letter promptly got to the person to whom it was addressed.

It is clear to everyone that you, your Party, Project Masters and sections of the Press are engaged in a massive campaign to distort the facts, confuse the public and prejudice the findings of the Royal Commission of Inquiry. The least you could have done was to have waited for the Commission's Report. However, if Project Masters has advised you that this is how you and your Party should now proceed so be it. I would advise you, however, to be patient and not allow yourself to be further manipulated by outside agents and forces.

You know quite well that there are two proper ways by which you can get your heart's innermost desire, and these are -

(1) to succeed on a vote of no confidence in Parliament;

(2) to win the next general election.

If you exercise prudent patience you may attempt the first anytime after Parliament resumes. If you exercise greater patience you may attempt the second in 1987 when you will get your next chance to do so. Whichever way you choose, however, you'll simply have to wait your turn. In the meantime I urge you to abandon any course of conduct that might lead to a confrontation.

LYNDEN PINDLING
PRIME MINISTER

Nassau, NP,
The Bahamas.

Hanna's Situation

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Colin Higgins]

[Text] DEPUTY Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Arthur Hanna today denied that he has resigned his positions and emphatically rejected any possibility of association with the Opposition Free National Movement.

"I am one of the founders of the PLP," Mr Hanna said during his lunch break at the Corona Hotel, Bay Street this afternoon. "My job is to keep the PLP flat flying forever."

Minister of Housing and National Insurance Hubert Ingraham and Minister of Tourism Perry Christie--also in the luncheon group--in turn denied that they had resigned their positions.

When asked if they were considering the possibility of resigning, all three Cabinet ministers said they had no comment to make about the future.

Several other persons made up the luncheon group which was tucked away out of sight in a corner of the new Corona Hotel Restaurant. PLP Secretary-General Brenville "Bulla" Hanna and PLP Member of Parliament Bobby Glinton were among them.

DPM Hanna called speculation in yesterday's Tribune that he and other ministers might approach the FNM with the suggestion of a no-confidence vote in the Prime Minister, "far fetched."

He said any association with the FNM would be "unthinkable."

The Deputy termed other speculation in the story "more reasonable."

The Tribune published a report yesterday that Ministers Hanna, Christie, Ingraham, Paul Adderley, Loftus Roker and Livingstone Coakley had either resigned or were about to.

It was speculated that within 48 hours this group would "move" and that others would follow.

The Tribune received a call notifying it of the presence of the luncheon party this afternoon around 3 o'clock. The caller claimed he overheard Mr Hanna tell his listeners they would have to stick with him if they wanted to stay.

Hurrying to the restaurant, a reporter found the group finished with their meal and in a pleasant mood.

The unplanned and informal meeting lasted several minutes with Minister Christie--who was watching baseball on television--saying that Minister Ingraham spoke for him. Minister Ingraham did most the talking--checking with Deputy Hanna for agreement. He said that as he has told The Tribune on four previous occasions, he has no comment about the future.

Deputy Hanna was favourable towards the handling of yesterday's article about his alleged resignation.

Pressed about what might happen in the future he said whatever developments take place would be relayed to the Prime Minister by him or to him by the Prime Minister.

Reports still persist that Foreign Affairs Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley and certain other ministers have "cleared their desks."

It was learned late this afternoon that Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, who was to attend a concert of opera singer Luciano Pavarotti this evening on Paradise Island, cancelled out at the last minute.

It is also understood that though several other ministers were invited to the concert, only Home Affairs Minister Clement Maynard is expected.

A further report reaching The Tribune is that certain secretaries expect to have a late night at the Cabinet office tonight.

Position to Governor General

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 3 Oct 84 pp 1, 14

[Article by Dilette Thompson]

[Text]

MEMBERS of the National Polling Commission, who met with Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash this morning at Government House, said they told the Governor in opening talks that his office represents the "last bastion of integrity" in efforts to remove Prime Minister Pindling and his party from Government.

The purpose of the meeting was to present a petition, signed by 1,481 persons, requesting Sir Gerald to "dissolve Parliament and allow the Bahamian nation to choose a wise and decent government."

The meeting was also sought with the Governor to discuss what NPC members understood were his powers to dissolve Parliament. They were of the opinion that these powers are contained in article 66(2) and article 79(3) of the constitution.

Four persons were granted an audience with the Governor: Workers Party Chairman Rodney Moncur, and leader Philip Miller; and Rudy Murray and Haldane Chase, Commission advisers. Chairman of the NPC, Lucius Sturup, was unable to see the Governor because his name, through error, been omitted from the guest list.

The four, along with other NPC supporters marched from the Southern Recreation Grounds, to Government House

carrying placards and beating goat skin drums. The group included Workers Party deputy chairman Necolia Jacques, and deputy leader Jonathan Robinson; Torchbearer Calvin Grant; Henry Dummett, party treasurer; Darrel Miller, former news director of ZNS and Rupert "Lipstick" Williamson.

"Expel all PLP," "God Save the Queen," "Go L.O. Go," "This is the bloodless coup," "'87 too long, elections now," were some of the messages printed on the placards.

Moncur said officers from the Security and Intelligence Branch (SIB) of the police force monitored their activity at the Southern Recreation Grounds, while patrol cars circled the area.

This heavy surveillance continued at Government House, where a team of policemen swarmed the compound, blocking off all entrance points. A Tribune reporter and photographer were at first allowed into the grounds, and then escorted off after being told they should never have gained access.

Two photographers from SIB were also in Government House grounds. The four, who met with Sir Gerald, were the only persons permitted to pass the policemen.

The remaining members of the group were detained at the gate.

The NPC representatives were searched by the Governor's ADC, Mr Moncur said. The bag, which contained the petition, was also searched.

"We recommended that the Governor-General consult with the Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition to resolve this problem. Sir Gerald agreed that there is a political crisis, and said that he is gravely concerned about unemployment and drug abuse among the youth," Mr Moncur said after the meeting.

Mr Moncur claimed Sir Gerald also agreed that under the Westminster form of Government there is an established convention that when serious allegations are made against a prime minister or his party, the government steps down and elections are called.

"We are the only group who has approached Sir Gerald with regards to this burning issue. He has not been consulted by the Prime Minister or the Opposition Leader, therefore,

he is officially uninformed," Mr Moncur said.

Mr Moncur quoted the Governor as saying that he welcomes the kind of dialogue that the four members had initiated with him this morning as it can lead to solutions. He said he also complained to Sir Gerald about the police harassment on their way to Government House this morning. He said he was told by Sir Gerald that he did not request the Commissioner of Police to surround Government House.

"Sir Gerald said he is not afraid and the normal guards would have been sufficient. We are confident still that the Governor-General can resolve this problem. He asked us to forward further legal proof of our argument concerning his powers to dissolve parliament," Mr Moncur said.

The Workers Party Chairman said other "highly political areas" were also discussed. He was not prepared to discuss these areas with the press so as not to "breach the trust of his Excellency."

PLP Backbenchers' Activities

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Oct 84 pp 1, 14

[Text] A MEETING was held last night at the home of Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling as a result of a Wednesday night meeting of the elected Parliamentary back-benchers group of the ruling Progressive Liberal Party, The Tribune was told today.

PLP MP Sinclair Outten said that he and fellow PLP MP David Knowles had called Wednesday's meeting because of "feedback" from back-benchers about what is happening in the country.

He said no vote was taken at Wednesday's meeting but "the current situation" and the Commission of Inquiry were discussed.

Following discussions, it was decided by a "majority" that a meeting be held with Sir Lynden and Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna to determine whether there was any truth to rumours that Minister Hanna and certain other Cabinet ministers had resigned, said Mr Outten.

According to the MP, the back-benchers also wanted to know - in the event the rumours were true - what had caused the resignations.

Mr Outten said although he was not present, a meeting was held with Sir Lynden last night at his Skyline Drive residence.

He said a meeting had not yet been held with DPM Hanna.

There was an unconfirmed report that that meeting was scheduled for tonight.

Fort Charlotte MP Valentine Grimes, in a late afternoon press release, confirmed that a meeting of backbenchers, co-ordinated and chaired by Mr Outten, was held Wednesday. Fifteen members attended, he said. Three MPs were off the island, one had a prior engagement and House Speaker Sir Clifford Darling was "inadvertantly not contacted."

Mr Grimes told The Tribune: "Members unanimously expressed concern for the state of affairs affecting our party and country. It was felt that MP's ought not to stand aside and see our party self destruct. The consensus arrived at was that members ought to meet urgently with our leader and Prime Minister... (and) our Deputy Leader and Deputy Prime Minister...to further discuss these (above) issues and their (MPs) concern."

He said that the first of these meetings was held with the Prime Minister "and a better understanding of our situation was obtained."

"The issue of no confidence doesn't arise," he said in response to Tribune questions. Mr Grimes was also of the opinion that should a vote of no confidence be tabled against the Prime Minister in the House, Sir Lynden would have majority support from Government members. Asked if the Prime Minister has majority support in the Cabinet, he said that since he is not a member of Cabinet he is not privy to that information.

"It is important that PLPs from throughout the length and breadth of our country to hold steadfast and firm to the lofty ideals that our Party has held so dear and cherished throughout the years. We ought not to allow ourselves to be divided in the fashion that our foreign conspirators and the Free National Movement are seeking to achieve. It is only by remaining united that we will survive," Mr Grimes said in his press release.

Mr Grimes also dealt with some of the rumours that have been circulating and which have been published by The Tribune. He said it was his "considered opinion that these rumours have emanated primarily from the confused and vicious minds of those who lead the Free National Movement, actively supported and/or instigated by The Tribune." He called the rumours which The Tribune has always made clear were unconfirmed rumours - "non-truths and half truths."

It was reported that Prime Minister Pindling was to address the nation either on radio or television tonight but Ed Bethel, in charge of Special Projects at the Broadcasting Corporation of the Bahamas, knew nothing about it.

However a Monday night radio interview on National Insurance - featuring Sir Lynden - has been cancelled.

Sir Lynden had a 3 pm

appointment for lunch today with Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash and British naval officers aboard the visiting ship HMS Brilliant. It was not possible to contact him for comment.

DPM Hanna this afternoon opened the five building Sutton Street Rental and Senior Citizens' Complex - St Anne's constituency - in a ceremony attended by Housing and Na-

tional Insurance Minister Hubert Ingraham, Tourism Minister Perry Christie and several PLP back-benchers.

DPM Hanna said he believes he has been true to pledges made years ago to serve the country "honestly, faithfully and unselfishly" and that at his retirement "men and women" would not be ashamed of his

contribution.

Minister Ingraham praised DPM Hanna - MP for St Anne's - saying that with him in the PLP, the party would remain true to its founding principles.

He said Deputy Prime Minister Hanna will "continue to steer" the country in positive directions.

Foulkes on Press

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 6 Oct 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

BLUE Hills MP Arthur Foulkes said Thursday night that despite arguments over the years between himself and Sir Etienne Dupuch, contributing editor of The Tribune, there has never been an occasion in the past 25 years of writing to The Tribune that his articles have been censored by the newspaper.

Mr Foulkes also warned Free National Movement supporters at a "Save The Nation" rally at R M Bailey Senior High School playground Thursday night to be on guard "to be careful about" the morning newspaper, The Nassau Guardian, in which it seems somebody in the PLP is wielding "some real influence."

"The Guardian...we've been watching The Guardian with great care," Mr Foulkes told the large crowd. "We've noticed, as Janet (Bostwick, Yamacraw MP) said the other night, The Guardian has taken a turn and it seems to me that somebody in the PLP is wielding some real influence in The Guardian."

"So I put you on guard. You know you can't believe ZNS, so be careful about The Guardian. That is all I am going to say for now. We're watching them. But you know that you'll get the facts in The Tribune and in The Torch (FNM newspaper)," Mr Foulkes said.

He said that his PLP friends like to try to make mischief about himself and The Tribune.

"But let me say this to you tonight. Sir Etienne Dupuch, the contributing editor of The

Tribune and myself have had fights over the years in his newspaper and all of the Bahamas knows that I do not agree with everything Sir Etienne writes," Mr Foulkes said.

"But, I say this to ZNS, to all of those who talk about The Tribune. In the last 25 years since I've been writing columns and letters to the press over and under my own name, never on one single occasion was one line what I had written marked out by the editor of The Tribune," he said.

"You see, this is what they cannot understand," he said. "It isn't a question of disagreeing or not agreeing. That's what it's all about in a democracy and Sir Etienne has cursed me and I have cursed him back, but I've done it in his newspaper and that should say something."

"I will have more to say about this issue of a free press because believe me, it is fundamental to a democracy," he said. "You cannot find a strong democracy if you have a press that is imprisoned by the powers that be because you will never know what is going on."

Mr Foulkes said that even now the FNM has to consider what it is going to do about the problem.

"We have warned them before, we have warned them for years and in the next election, whenever it comes, we have to have the assurance that we have access to the Bahamian public over the airwaves and if

we can't do it on the people's radio station which we own, we will find other ways to do it," he said.

"And when it is done, we don't want to hear no talk about the foreigners doing that or we are working with the foreigners," he said. "We work with the foreigners in a legitimate fashion and we try to

work with decent foreigners not Carlos Lehder and Robert Vesco and Caruana and the rest of them."

He said that the Prime Minister is accusing the FNM of wanting to sell the country to the white man but the FNM does not know when it attains power whether there will be anymore left to sell.

Moncur on Meeting With GG

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

WORKERS Party Chairman Rodney Moncur told an FNM rally Thursday night that if Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling does not want to call fresh general elections, the Bahamian people should march to the Governor General and support him as the Queen's representative with authority to dissolve parliament and call new elections.

In his address, Mr Moncur, assistant to the National Polling Commission, told the crowd about the march to Government House Wednesday to deliver a petition and thousands of signatures to Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash. The petition demanded the dissolution of parliament and a general election.

"The Governor-General told us that there is an established convention under the Westminster parliamentary form of government that whenever an allegation or a scandal is brought or made against a Minister of the Government or a Prime Minister, that the honourable thing for those persons to do is to resign and to call an election," Mr Moncur said.

"I personally told the Governor-General that if we are presenting a petition, we have to report to the people who signed the petition," he said. "The Governor-General told us that he is ashamed of what is going on in this country. The Governor-General told us that he is embarrassed about the

drug situation in this country."

"We have told the Governor-General that we believe that he has the power to dissolve parliament and we pointed out to him that if there was not a crisis then perhaps he can wait on the Prime Minister," Mr Moncur said.

"But the Prime Minister has already said that he isn't calling any election and if we fall for what he is saying and if we continue to push the argument that only the Prime Minister can dissolve parliament, it means that the Prime Minister will never dissolve parliament," he said.

"But if we push the argument and support the Governor-General that he can dissolve parliament, I am confident that the Governor-General will do so," he added.

"In fact, the Governor-General said that he had expected thousands of people to show up yesterday (Wednesday) and he was extremely disappointed at how the Commissioner of Police harrassed, and how they had Government House surrounded with all kind of police photographers taking pictures," Mr Moncur said.

He said that while they were meeting with the Governor-General, they were offered tea.

"The police were watching so much that Assistant Superintendent of Police Milan Gittens went out to the gate and told my colleagues that they should go home because we were sitting with the Governor-General drinking tea," Mr Moncur said.

"Milan Gittens, you and your SIB (Security Intelligence Branch), you have to make up your minds, are you politicians or civil servants and it's a shame and a disgrace that the Governor-General offered us tea and a Senior Assistant Superintendent go and tell my grassroot friends that we are drinking tea with the Governor-General. I cry shame, shame, shame," he said.

He reminded his listeners that on Wednesday - the day the House of Assembly reconvenes after the summer recess - the NPC will hold another poll similar to the September 12 poll in which 84 per cent of those who voted agreed that the Prime Minister and the PLP Government should resign.

"We are inviting you to participate like you have done before," he said. "This time, to make certain that only those who are registered, we are

asking that if you are not registered please go and get registered, because if you wish to participate in the poll, you've got to be registered."

"The Governor-General told us to go and seek independent legal advice, come back and provide him with more arguments on the executive authority of the Queen," he said.

"The Queen, the House of Assembly and the Senate is parliament and if the Governor-General is the representative of Her Majesty, it means that the Governor-General can dissolve parliament," Mr Moncur argued.

"And if Pindling does not want to call elections, then the Bahamian people should march to the Governor-General and support him," Mr Moncur told the large crowd gathered in the R M Bailey schoolyard.

Arrest of Moncur

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

"RESIGN! Resign!" shouted political activist Rodney Moncur at lunchtime today as Minister of Home Affairs Clement Maynard and Minister of Works Loftus Roker left the Cabinet building.

As Mr Roker walked away in one direction, Moncur continued to follow Mr Maynard. A policeman came up behind him and placed him under arrest. He was taken to Central Police station where he was charged with disorderly behaviour around 1 pm today.

Ministers' Letters of Resignation

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 9 Oct 84 p 4

[Text]

"THIS statement which I am about to issue is made in an attempt to preempt any speculation as to the reason for my actions," said Deputy Prime Minister Arthur Hanna yesterday after delivering his letter of resignation from the Cabinet of Prime Minister Pindling to

Governor-General Sir Gerald Cash.

Said Mr Hanna:

"You may over the next several days be given different reasons.

"I hearby announce my resignation as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Fi-

nance in the Government and leader for the Government in the House of Assembly with effect from Monday, October 8, 1984.

"I have consulted with a number of my Parliamentary colleagues, some party officers and some officers of the Anne's Town branch of the Progressive Liberal Party, members of my family and the Prime Minister himself in respect to certain fundamental matters and have determined that the only honourable course of action for me to take is to resign.

"However PLP's and supporters of our party are assured that I will continue to faithfully serve my party and constituency to the best of my abilities.

"I shall likewise continue to make whatever contribution I can to the success of the Government of the Bahamas.

"As Deputy Leader of the Progressive Liberal Party, I intend to continue to assist in guiding the party towards its honourable goals.

"Long live the PLP and the principles and the things for which it stands."

FORMER Youth, Sports and Community Affairs Minister Kendal Nottage in his letter of resignation to Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling, stated he did not wish to impede the positive and progressive mission of the Government while there exists a cloud of allegations, lies and innuendoes against him - published since the beginning of the Commission of Inquiry.

Mr Nottage said he wished to step aside and afford Sir Lynden a free and unequivocal opportunity to create a Government that will continue to act in the best interest of all the people of the Bahamas.

Mr Nottage said he considered this to be in the best interest of the country, the Government and the Progressive Liberal Party.

The former minister expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to serve the people of the Bahamas and more particularly the youth of the nation.

He pledged his continued support to the leadership of

Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling.

Mr Nottage urged God's richest blessing and best wishes for the Government in the future.

"YESTERDAY, I submitted my resignation as a Cabinet Minister to His Excellency the Governor-General," said former Minister of Agriculture George Smith today.

"I have given the most serious and thoughtful deliberation to the political circumstances in which we as the Government, and the Progressive Liberal Party now find ourselves, and I have taken a conscious decision that the interests of the Government and the Party would best be served by my resignation from the Cabinet at this time. I have therefore advised the Rt Hon Prime Minister accordingly.

"In my almost 11 years as a Minister, I have always tried to conform my political and Ministerial conduct to the high standards which the Bahamian people expect their leaders to observe. I have sought always to be fair and, above all else, honest in the handling of my responsibilities as a Minister of the Government and as the Parliamentary Representative for the Rolleville Constituency.

"I should like, especially at this time, to assure my good and loyal friends in Exuma and throughout our land that I shall continue to provide the highest standards of representation in my public life. I remain completely committed to the ideals which originally united us as the PLP, and I shall do all in my power towards achieving the national goals set by our Party.

"I wish, on behalf of my wife and family, to thank you for the warm and generous support given me over the years, and I invite you all to continue with us towards the development of our beloved Bahamas."

"HISTORY will judge harshly those who stifle conscience and good sense and permit loyalties other than those owed the nation to dictate the course plotted for the people they govern," said Minister of Tourism Perry Christie shortly

after being relieved of his Cabinet duties by Prime Minister Pindling yesterday.

"No other virtue," said Mr Christie, "supersedes that of integrity in affairs of government and those upon whom the people have called to govern them are expected to serve no other masters than God and country.

And he continued:

"For the better part of this year, the extent to which commitment to service with integrity in public life has been eroded in The Bahamas has proven the cause for concern at every level of our society. Indeed, it has gone beyond our national boundaries and brought our nation's integrity into question. I, too, have been outspoken recently in my criticism of this decay.

"At the behest of the Prime Minister, I entered political life in 1974. In the years since then I have served my country to the best of my ability and have earned nothing in the course of doing so that I would not disclose to public scrutiny. I can also reflect with pride upon having earned the respect of my fellow citizens for having performed with diligence and integrity.

"I was informed today that the Prime Minister has seen fit to advise the Governor General that I will no longer be serving as a member of his Cabinet.

"I therefore take this opportunity to reassure my friends, supporters, constituents and the citizens of our fair land that I have every intention to remain in active politics in anticipation of that day when integrity of character will have resumed the role it once played in Bahamian public life.

"I also reaffirm my commitment to the principles and ideals of the Progressive Liberal Party and state that I intend to continue to work within that organization for the ultimate good of the Bahamas."

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DENIES BRIBE ALLEGATIONS IN U.S. PRESS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 25 Sep 84 pp 1, 14

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text] A STATEMENT has been released from the office of Agriculture and Fisheries Minister George Smith denying allegations that the Minister was paid \$10,000 by Dutch florist Dirk van Leenan in late 1982.

The statement was issued at 4 pm yesterday in response to allegations published in the Miami Herald on Sunday. Mr van Leenan, who came to the Bahamas in 1982 with his wife Martha to start a "billion dollar" flower industry, claimed he was told by someone, who has been in the news lately, that "the only way you can get this project going in the Bahamas is through me."

Prime Minister Lynden Pindling, Grand Bahama Development Co chairman Edward St George, and Boca Raton property developer George Barbar's names appeared in a separate Miami Herald article relating to another matter. Everette Bannister, a close friend of Sir Lynden's, was also featured in The Herald articles.

About the allegations concerning Mr Smith, the statement said it was astonishing that a newspaper like the Miami Herald "should have placed so much credibility in the fanciful allegations of an embittered couple seeking to avenge their imaginary grievances."

"The obvious errors in that portion of the Miami Herald story pertaining to the van Leenan episode will surely cause any fair-minded person to question many other aspects of the allegations currently being hurled at the Bahamas from the pages of that newspaper," the statement said. The name "Leenan" was misspelt throughout the statement.

The Cabinet office has kept quiet about the story featuring Sir Lynden.

The statement, released from Mr Smith's office, was read in full over ZNS TV 13 last night. ZNS said that "with regards to the allegations...the facts are as follows." But, it left viewers in the dark about the nature of the allegations.

According to The Miami Herald, "Dutch flower exporter Dirk van Leenan and his wife told The Herald they paid a \$10,000 cash bribe to (delete) and another \$10,000 to Bahamian Minister of Agriculture George Smith in late 1982.

"The van Leenan's were trying to get permission to open a 2,000-acre flower growing facility on the island of Eleuthera.

"They say (delete) promised he would fix it. The van Leenan's said (delete) told them: "The only way you can get this project going in the Bahamas is through me.'"

Mr Smith's statement said that the van Leenan's came to the Bahamas in late 1982 after an exchange of correspondence between themselves and a Government agency in Nassau over a proposal they submitted for the mass production of flowers in the Bahamas for export to the European and North America markets.

"Mr van Leenan had sent a letter through the Ministry of Economic Affairs setting out his proposal in detail and suggesting that he be retained as 'Consultant' for a salary in excess of \$60,000 per year, plus an expense account, office accommodation and travel allowance. He also stipulated his wife be retained as his secretary at a suitable salary," the statement said.

"After subsequent meetings with administrative-level officials of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Department of Agriculture, Mr van Leenan was informed that the Government could in no way sponsor or assist financially in setting up such a speculative project. It was politely pointed out to Mr van Leenan that he should attempt to secure private financing for his proposal, and if a sufficient number of Bahamians showed interest in the scheme, then further discussions could be entered into with the relevant Government Department with regard to suitable growing sites and other aspects of large-scale flower production in the Bahamas."

The Dutch couple gave numerous indications to observant Bahamians in the first few months "that they were less interested in promoting a 'billion dollar industry' and giving employment to hundreds of Bahamians than they were in obtaining a major profit for themselves," the statement claimed.

"Like many would-be entrepreneurs who come to the Bahamas, they believed that our 'simple island folk' would be overwhelmed by their foreign benefactors," it claimed.

The statement said it soon became obvious that the van Leenan's had very limited resources of their own.

"Within a short period, cheques written on their account at the main branch of Barclay's Bank were being returned because of insufficient funds. Payment on a used car purchased locally were in arrears; a lease taken on a house was in default and a growing list of creditors were being told by the van Leenan's that their money was on the way from Europe. But, as their debts continued to mount, their overdraft at Barclay's Bank was withdrawn," the statement claimed.

Around July last year, the van Leenan's came to The Tribune with a story, the full contents of which could not be published for legal reasons. Mr van Leenan at the time claimed he was making what he called unusual types of payments in the Bahamas. He said he bought a used car from a civil servant who was once closely connected with the PLP.

"In the very first instance, they were very positive. They encouraged us to come to the Bahamas and we have letters of that too," Mr van Leenan said at the time (see Tribune, July 16, 1983).

"We have spent at least \$50,000 since we were here. All our possessions. All of our money. Now we are poor."

The van Leenan's told The Tribune at the time that when they first came here, they met two people who ill-advised them and led them to believe that they had the influence to help them. Mr Smith was not one of the two people they named. One of the two men was closely connected with the person whose name has been deleted from this article.

Mr van Leenan told The Tribune that all of their remaining possessions were in Holland. He said they took a mortgage out on their 35-foot sail boat they had shipped to Nassau "to stay here and let this project go."

The couple, who were told they had to leave because they overstayed their Immigration welcome, prepared to sail off on July 16 when their sailboat was seized by Tropical Shipping after a cheque for nearly \$6,000 "bounced."

The statement, released from Mr Smith's office yesterday, said that the boat remained in storage at the Port with Customs duties and shipping charges still unpaid.

It said that a management company retained by Mr van Leenan shortly after his arrival in the Bahamas "was not only never compensated but was later held responsible for debts incurred by the Leenan's."

"In the midst of all this," continued the statement, "the Bahamas Association of Horticulturists published a statement denouncing the van Leenan project and calling it deceptive and entirely unrealistic."

The statement went on to claim that the couple was "making frequent use of the anti-government section of the local press to vent their anger at officialdom for not supporting their proposal."

"Finally, in financial desperation and in open breach of the Bahamas' Immigration laws, Mr and Mrs van Leenan set up a school for floral horticulture at their home. Without work permits or permission to reside in the Bahamas, they advertised for students and soon had several dozen Bahamians enrolled at a tuition fee of \$300 each," the statement claimed.

"Clearly at this point the Department of Immigration could tolerate no further infringement of Bahamian laws," said the statement. The van Leenan's were directed to leave the country.

On July 27 last year, the deputy director of the Ministry of Agriculture said at a press conference that Mr van Leenan's proposal to start a floral industry was opposed because "he didn't do things properly. Charles Collie said that the overall proposal had merit, but certain aspects such as the \$60,000 salary were unacceptable."

"We always thought, in all fairness to Mr van Leenan, that he was an expert in his field as he claimed to be and we thought Mr van Leenan could serve a useful purpose in this country," Mr Collie said at the time. Mr van Leenan, who holds a master's degree in horticulture, has won gold medals in floral design.

The statement issued from the Minister's office yesterday said that all of the above facts could have been easily ascertained by anyone making a casual inquiry and that "one does not need to be an investigative reporter for a major American newspaper to unearth a story that is known to everyone from bank managers to students of flower culture."

Although the Minister regards this "as beneath contempt," he "nevertheless categorically denies the allegations," the statement said.

"The irresponsibility of the Miami Herald in giving free access to these false, defamatory and unfounded allegations is regretted," it said.

PLP ORGAN REPORTS ON CHUB CAY PARTY CAUCUS PROCEEDINGS

Nassau THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 84 p 8

[Text] The Members of the Progressive Liberal Party's Parliamentary Family met in caucus in Chub Cay.

Informative and intensive discussions were held on a number of important matters.

Job creation and the expansion of the economy dominated the discussions. It was agreed that everyone increase their collective efforts to stimulate the economy and create employment opportunities. The Prime Minister was urged to redirect efforts in an all-out drive to stimulate the economy by new investment both public and private and local foreign. To further these efforts in this regard, Members in caucus directed that--

(1) that the Prime Minister initiate early discussions with the business community in New Providence and Grand Bahama;

(2) that efforts be made to launch a major overseas business and industrial promotion campaign.

(3) that bottlenecks be eliminated from the administrative system by the further reduction of red-tape in the processing of business applications;

(4) that the plans to provide vocational and technical be activated at the earliest opportunity so as to provide job skills to the large number of young people who have no such skills.

Members learned and took note of the plans for the reopening of the Lucayan Beach Hotel and Casino and several major agricultural and forestry development projects identified for Andros, Abaco and Grand Bahama.

The Members in caucus expressed deep concern over the question of Public Safety. They noted the unacceptable high level of criminal activity, the prevalence of drugs, and the extremely dirty and unsightly state of the environment. They reviewed the state of effectiveness of all law enforcement agencies and directed that immediate steps be taken to improve their efficiency.

The efforts of the National Drug Task Force were commended and great appreciation was expressed for its members. The Government was urged to consider the feasibility of the early establishment in New Providence of a therapeutic community for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug victims. The Members in caucus recommended Government support for the Drug Hot Line.

Note was also taken as to how drug cases were dealt with in the courts. The Members in caucus--

(1) agreed that drug cases should be dealt with expeditiously by the courts and not adjourned time and time again;

(2) urged the Government to further review penalties for drug offences including the confiscation of property; and

(3) expressed the wish that cooperative efforts with the United States in the area of drug trafficking be continued.

The Government was further urged to continue its efforts to negotiate a treaty with the Republic of Haiti in an effort to resolve the growing problem occasioned by the inability to repatriate the nationals of Haiti. Such a treaty should provide, however, for the orderly recruitment of workers. In addition the Government was requested to consider the overall question of the documentation of all migrants.

As regards the United States, the Members in caucus were of the view that efforts should be continued to resolve the outstanding differences relating to bank secrecy and the use of Bahamian banks to cloak criminal activity and any other matters incidental to the political, social and economic welfare of The Bahamas.

CSO: 3298/070

PLP ORGAN BLASTS FNM FOR DENIGRATION OF BAHAMAS

Nassau THE HERALD in English 5 Oct 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "FNM Leaders Flunk Coup; Miami Herald Lets Cat Out of FNM Bag"]

[Text] ON THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 27th, 1984 THE LEADERS OF THE FREE NATIONAL MOVEMENT ALONG WITH THEIR COHORTS LARRY PINDER, DAVID "SHEPHARD" BENEBY, DAVID BULLARD, RODNEY MONCUR AND ALAN INGRAHAM MADE A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ACHIEVING ONE OF THE MOST OUTRAGEOUS AND ILLEGAL ACTS AGAINST OUR CHERISHED DEMOCRACY-- BAHAMIANS OUGHT CAST THEIR MINDS BACK TO GRENADA IN OCTOBER OF LAST YEAR AND RECALL WITH HORROR WHAT HAPPENED WHEN A GREEDY, SELFISH MINORITY CONFRONT THE RIGHTOUS MAJORITY-- PLEASE MR. ISAACS STOP NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE TO TURN BACK...

[The following heading and 4 paragraphs appear next, boxed:]

Better in the Bahamas

Now that September's bland local primary is out of the way, political PR men George Depontis and Stuart Rose are getting into the exciting stuff--the parliamentary campaign in the Bahamas.

The two, with former Hubert Humphrey aide George Breece from Washington, D.C., are managing the campaigns of all 42 Free National Movement candidates against incumbent Lynden Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party.

They gave the National Movement a real taste of American politics in its recent convention, with cascades of balloons and even a 10-piece band playing Happy Days are Here Again.

"They looked just like Democrats," Depontis said.

[There follows this paragraph, under the heading shown:]

Comment

THE ARTICLE " BETTER IN THE BAHAMAS " APPEARED IN THE MIAMI HERALD ON MONDAY SEPT 24th - the second day OF THAT JOURNAL'S

OUTRIGHT WAR AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BAHAMIAN PEOPLE - THIS TID BIT TELLS US HOW THE SERIES GOT STARTED, WHO PAID FOR IT WAND WHY IT WAS DONE- LAST WEEK THE FNM WENT INTO THE BUSINESS OF SELLING THE MIAMI HERALD. THANK GOD THEIR PLAN FAILED - EDITOR.

PROJECT MASTERS, the American public relations agency employed by the Opposition Free National Movement announced in the Miami Herald Monday that they were now devoting their full attention to the FNM and would be managing the campaigns of all 42 FNM candidates in the next general elections. The Project Masters revelation laid bare for once and for all who was behind the five day series the Miami Herald launched against the Bahamian people.

No Bahamian in his real mind would not have immediately smelt a rat behind the Miami Herald story which besides its bungling glaring inaccuracies and its abundance of editorializing and conjecture that the sleazy haters of the Bahamas - the FNM was not in it somewhere.

By the very nature of the headline, "A Nation for Sale," we deduced immediately that when Kendal Isaacs and Arthur Foulkes flew to Miami last Monday to reportedly pass the final copy of the Miami Herald story, the two men helped concoct the headlines.

FNM generals were bragging all over Nassau last week what the Miami Herald was about to do.

Tennyson Wells reportedly told a friend Friday night what the Headline would be.

George Depontis, the president of Project Masters personally loaded copies of Sunday's edition personally addressed to members of the FNM on an Eastern Airlines flight Sunday morning. And when Mr. Cecil Wallace Whitfield returned from Miami on Sunday night he reportedly brought with him copies of the Monday morning edition of the Miami Herald.

The Tribune obviously had its role to play as well. And the sluggish Happy Venture Book one reporters of the Miami Herald Carl Hiasen and Jim McGee must be grinning all the way to the Bank.

That is the way things are done in America we all know that.

The role of the Tribune was to announce on Saturday night that the Miami Herald was about to start a five part series on The Bahamas.

Exactly the same tactic employed by the Tribune on September 3rd, 1983 two days before the infamous NBC propaganda announcing that NBC was about to do a series on The Bahamas.

Citizens of The Bahamas must recall that the Tribune for the last two weeks has been announcing that the first anniversary of the September 5th, 1983 NBC report had arrived. So now Project Masters and the FNM needed something else to sell to the Bahamian nation with a hope of once again setting the public into a frenzy.

Our source at the Miami Herald reveals that Depontis and Hiasen met more than seven times last week and in addition to those meetings McGee and Hiasen were receiving mail from the FNM in Nassau and Justice International in Virginia, obviously packed with more propaganda for them to feed the international press.

Only the enemies of The Bahamas could participate in such a fraudulent action. Only the FNM the haters of the Bahamian nation and its people could sell their country so cheap a price on the international selling block.

The Miami Herald let the FNM's cat out of the bag this week when they revealed that the FNM would only be contesting forty two (42) seats in their upcoming general elections. The Herald has learnt that the FNM will not be contesting the Kemp's Bay constituency seat held by Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling.

Our source at the Miami Herald, said George Depontis, president of Project Masters, the public relations organization hired by the FNM to lie on the Government and bismirch the good name of our country, had let it drop that the FNM felt it would be a waster of money and effort to send a candidate in Kamps Bay against the Prime Minister and such funds could be used to sink another PLP seat in Nassau.

The FNM had also considered not contesting the Anne's Town seat held by Deputy Prime Minister the Honourable Arthur D. Hanna but had to stall the idea when Basil Kelly the UBP bank roller of the FNM threatened Kendal Isaacs that he would withdraw his financial support and encouraged his other cohort Godfrey Johnstone to also close up his money bags if the FNM allowed the two PLP leaders an unhindered

road to Parliament.

With the Miami Herald announcing the FNM's intention Wheatley "Sausage Boy" Miller the small man from Miller's Height, Carmichael Road who had been fooled into believing that he would get the FNM nod for the constituency was cussing like mad and threatened to let some other FNM cats out of the bag.

Sausage Boy had apparently been dupped into paying the weekend vacations for the FNM free loaders that have high hatted Kemp's Bay recently.

Our source at the Miami Herald also revealed that Project Masters had given the FNM the blue print for the so called National Polling Commission which is being run by two FNM stalwarts Rodney Moncur and Van Delaney. Delaney was recently held by the police during an FNM demonstration on Bay Street.

The next Project Masters plan is for a score of FNM generals and supporters to public confront the police and the Government with a marching on the Churchill Building deliberately looking to be arrested.

But then some men and women would do anything to grasp power.

DELAY IN DRUGS REPORT HAVING POLITICAL RAMIFICATIONS

Isaacs Dissatisfaction

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 29 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by Anthony Forbes]

[Text]

OPPOSITION Shirlea MP Pierre Dupuch, declaring that the opposition has been muffled by the Commission of Inquiry, last night called on the Commission to produce its long-awaited report forthwith so that he can do his job as an Opposition member in the country.

He told over 1,000 Free National Movement supporters at a "Save The Nation" rally that he is beginning to get "impatient" and urged the Commission to produce their report. "Kill the pain and get it over with," he urged.

Mr Dupuch said he wanted to know the reason for the three-month extension given the Commission to produce a report.

He told the crowd assembled at the R M Bailey Senior High School that he was not going to talk to them about anything that went on at the Commission, but to talk about the Commission itself.

"The opposition in this country has been muffled for the last year and we've been told that the Commission's report would be forthcoming shortly after the Commission finished taking evidence," he said.

"Now it's fair enough...fair enough that nobody may comment on the proceedings of the Commission when evidence is being taken, but it is also fair enough to believe that competent judges can take less than

until December 31 to prepare a report," he said.

"And I would like to know from Sir James and Bishop Gomez and Mr (Edward) Willis (of Canada) what is taking so long and why do we have to wait because I, for one, am getting impatient," he said.

"I am about to do the people's job and cannot do it unless I can speak of the corruption in this country," the Shirlea MP declared.

The Commission completed taking evidence in early August and was expected to deliver its report on September 28, but the Government announced last week that a three-month extension to December 31 had been granted the Commission.

He noted that Mr Robert Ellicott, QC, a former Cabinet Minister and Attorney General of Australia, served as chief counsel to the Commission and for almost nine months stood on his feet, took evidence and cross-examined people in the box.

"And the last person he cross-examined was one afternoon and the next morning, ladies and gentlemen, Robert Ellicott summed up. Less than 12 hours later he produced a 499-page report," Mr Dupuch told the cheering crowd.

He said that the people were tired of being stifled and warned that if there was no report soon his "lips will no longer be sealed."

Impediment to Opposition

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Text]

OPPOSITION leader Kendal Isaacs warned today that a three month delay in the Commission of Inquiry's report into corruption and drug smuggling will put the political life of the country in limbo.

"It is regrettable that the Commission has seen fit to request a postponement because the people have been in a state of frustration up to now, anticipating the report," Mr Isaacs said.

"This will put the political and economic life of the country in limbo and I only hope the Commission will find it possible to complete the report well before December 31," Mr Isaacs said.

Instead of the report being submitted to the Governor-General yesterday, it was announced that the Commission has now been given up to the end of the year to submit the report. However, Commissioners can hand it in as soon as it has been completed.

CSO: 3298/071

CENTRAL BANK CLAMPS DOWN ON FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Article by Athena Damianos]

[Text]

THE CENTRAL Bank has clamped down on foreign currency accounts held by residents in an attempt to "re-establish some measure of control" over foreign exchange dealings.

Central Bank Governor William Allen warned recently that the Bank has set December 31st as the date by which all fixed deposit accounts must be regularized or have their balances transferred to current accounts.

"It is necessary to bring some control over this situation which has clearly gotten out of hand. We are satisfied that the role of the Bank as the nation's official depository is being undermined," Mr Allen said in a letter to Peter Albisser, chairman of the Association of International Trust Companies dated August 13.

Neither Mr Allen nor Mr Albisser have been available to The Tribune for comment.

While Mr Allen's letter doesn't suggest it, the clamp down presumably arises as a result of evidence that has surfaced before the Commission of Inquiry, which was appointed to investigate corruption and drug trafficking.

Evidence was given of transactions through clients accounts that could possibly affect the country's balance of payments position.

In a letter dated August 13, Mr Allen told Mr Albisser that

permission will have to be given specifically for each foreign currency fixed deposit client account by the Central Bank after the Bank has been satisfied as to the particulars of the account and why such funds ought not be on a current or working account.

"In the normal course, funds in escrow will be permitted to be placed on fixed deposit if the particulars of the underlying transaction give rise to the availability of funds for the appropriate period," Mr Allen wrote.

The Bank is prepared to deal with requests for approval to hold a fixed deposit as a matter of urgency and may even agree to accept verification of the particulars of the underlying transaction after granting approval.

He requested that Mr Albisser bring the matter to the attention of the Association's members.

Last year August, the Central Bank put its foot down to large deposits in commercial bank accounts in an effort to eliminate the laundering of criminal funds. The Bank was presumably reacting to pressure by US law enforcement agencies. The new measures were implemented after the Bank of Nova Scotia was cited for contempt by a US federal court for denying a Florida grand jury access to the Bahamian and Cayman bank records of a

suspected drug trafficker who was being investigated for tax evasion.

At the time, Mr Allen advised the country's more than 350 banks and trust companies that they should deal only with existing clients, or those who have formally established their credentials or are recommended by reputable parties, according to a report in *Latin American Markets* by Nicki Kelly. The business and financial newsheet is published by *The Financial Times*.

Any attempts by individuals or corporations to make large deposits have to be reported to the bank immediately, with proof of the depositor's identity.

To avoid damaging legitimate business, Mr Allen for the time being left it to the "common sense and professional judgment" of each institution to determine the size of cash deposits it will accept.

He urged caution in accepting anything over \$100,000, warning that "such transactions, emanating from unknown parties could be classified as aiding, protecting or covering up criminal activity."

The bank's foreign lending has also come under close scrutiny following the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano and default of the bank's affiliate, Banco Ambrosiano Overseas. Reports analysing bank exposure by country are now required on a monthly basis.

According to *Latin American Markets*, tighter supervision of the business practices of individual banks has resulted in the revocation of nine bank and trust company licences since the beginning of the year.

CSO: 3298/071

UK TRADE OFFICIAL NOTES INCREASE IN BAHAMAS EXPORTS

Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 1 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Colin Higgins]

[Text]

BAHAMIAN exports to the United Kingdom for the first six months of 1984 were equal in value to the entire amount exported from these islands to the UK in 1983, Britain's Trade Minister Paul Channon said Friday.

Speaking in his suite Friday afternoon at the Nassau Beach Hotel before attending the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce's trade exhibit at the Cable Beach Hotel, Minister Channon said non-oil UK exports to the Bahamas in the first half of this year equalled seven million pounds - identical to the value of Bahamian goods imported by the UK over the same period.

While stating the need for a trade agreement between Britain and the Bahamas, Minister Channon observed that his country was "not very frightened" of losing investments in the archipelago.

Excluding North Sea oil, last year the UK exported to the Bahamas just under 18 million pounds sterling worth of goods, Minister Channon - here at the head of a trade mission of various UK businesses - said.

The Cabinet Member of the Margaret Thatcher Government returns home after having also visited the United States and Mexico with a team representing the areas of agriculture, construction, aerospace, engineering and tourism (hotel equipment).

A trade mission from Jamaica, headed by Commerce

and Industry Minister Douglas Vaz, mounted a trade exhibit in New Providence earlier this month - the first time that Caribbean country has done so.

"Britain exports to you mainly machinery and transport equipment, chemicals and a wide variety of miscellaneous manufactured goods, some of which I hope to see in a few moments time at the industrial exhibition," Minister Channon said.

"What we import from you is rum, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, mainly."

The minister said Britain has not yet decided to concentrate on any particular areas of exports to the Bahamas, "cause we think there's a whole range we can sell here.

"We hope to sell you food, we'd like to sell you ships - and I think we're on the verge of selling the Fairey Marine patrol craft - we'd like to sell you aircraft - and we have British Aerospace here trying to sell, and I hope successfully, the 19 seater Jet-Stream - we'd like to sell you hotel equipment, maybe milk powder and milk products.

"After all, you have masses of Irish and New Zealand butter I'm told, why shouldn't you have some British butter? Ridiculous, much better, or certainly as good."

Minister Channon said his country can help - together with local contractors - with construction, consulting engineer-

ing, modernisation of the airport and port and the construction of a coast guard base.

"There're all sorts of big projects like that that we can help with probably better than any one in the world when the Bahamian Government has decided what its priorities are in that field."

The Trade Minister suggested that with the strength of the dollar, "we must be very competitive indeed at the present time in the Bahamian market."

Minister Channon disputed the idea that unions are now "running countries" in the place of governments and said: "I think the unions have a very important role and one wants strong responsible trade unions who can fight for good wage increases for their members, but responsible trade unions that don't go on strike, know when to limit their demands and honour their agreements."

He continued: "The electricians in Britain, who have the power to pull out all the power stations if they wanted to, they've never been on strike and their standard of living has increased probably more than any other group of industrial workers in Britain."

During a Wednesday night address to members of the Bahamas Chamber of Commerce, Minister Channon called recent strikes by British dock workers and miners "senseless" and a "rearguard response" to the battle for a more efficient and competitive economy.

Of British electricians, he said: "They've been responsible, good bargainers, hard bargainers, kept to their word, never gone on strike and have they suffered for it? No. They've done very, very well."

"Whereas lots of groups of workers who've been out on strike often have actually - their standard of living has not gone up and the unemployment has been much higher."

The minister talked about protectionism and trade barriers, stating: "I think it's very important that we should try and reduce protectionism and Britain has actually - in

Europe - been among the forefront of those trying to reduce it."

Noting that the UK is an island nation similar to the Bahamas, Minister Channon said his country depends more on exports than does this country.

"We depend on exports more than anything else," he said. "Free trade must be in Britain's interest."

"We are always arguing inside the European community for the community to become more free trading and when we come to new trade talks - as I think we will in the next few years - we shall be arguing in favour of more liberalisation."

"Not only of the developed countries," the minister continued, "but also there are some very rich countries that used to be called developing but are still very protectionist and they must also open up their markets too."

"But if we can do that in parallel then I think that would be very good for the world trading system."

The minister said it would "suit the Bahamas" to be very free trading, but added: "I think you are reasonably free trading."

He said he would like his visit to result in a mutual effort over the next few months to increase trade "both ways" between the Bahamas and Britain.

Minister Channon said his country has trade agreements with about 40 nations. "You have an agreement with a number of countries. I think it would be better if we had the same sort of agreement with you as we do with so many other countries."

The cabinet minister said there is "plenty of confidence" in the Bahamas but an agreement "would give that extra confidence."

Said Minister Paul Channon: "You've done it with the United States of America, I think you're going to do it with some other European countries. I think it's a formality we've just both got to go through."

"We're not very frightened of losing our investments in the Bahamas," he said.

BRIEFS

FINE FOR POACHERS--TWO Dominican Republican captains were fined \$3,000 and \$5,000 Tuesday by magistrate Joseph Alfred for fishing in Bahamian waters while their 49 crew members walked out of court free men. If Captain Lorenzo Artenio Nunez Rosario, who was convicted last year of a similar offence, does not pay his \$5,000 fine, he must serve two years in prison. And if Captain Faustino Medina of the vessel "Virgen Maria 1" does not pay his \$3,000 fine he must serve six months in prison. It was alleged that at 2 am on Thursday in the area of Cay Verde in the Ragged Island range in the Bahamas, 21 of the men and captain Nunez, being the captain and crew of the foreign vessel [Vitamar], registration number mv 2003 STO DGO, used the vessel to fish in the Bahamas' exclusive fishing zone. And it was alleged that the other 28 men, led by captain Medina, found at the same time and place on board the foreign vessel Virgen Maria 1, registration number BP 1006 PPRD, used their boat to fish in the exclusive waters of the Bahamas. [By Natasha Chea] [Excerpts] [Nassau THE TRIBUNE in English 4 Oct 84 p 6]

CSO: 3298/071

BRAZIL

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY OPPOSE ARMS SALES ABROAD

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 84 p 39

[Text] The majority of the population of Sao Paulo are opposed to Brazilian arms sales abroad. In a sample survey conducted by FOLHA this week in the capital, 52.8 percent of the respondents said they were against the sale of Brazilian-manufactured military materiel to other countries; 36.3 percent approved and 10.9 percent had no opinion.

Those who defended foreign sales of arms argued basically that Brazil needed the sales to obtain foreign exchange and to generate jobs in order to overcome the economic crisis. Moreover, they argued that if Brazil did not sell weapons, other countries would go on exporting their war materiel. Some of those who criticized this type of activity cited ethical and humanitarian reasons; they said the weapons sales fostered violence, wars and oppression, in the world and in Brazil. Others would prefer to concentrate Brazil's resources on the production of goods that would meet the basic needs of the Brazilian people.

According to the FOLHA survey, a greater proportion of women disapproved of arms exports (56.2 percent, as against 49.5 percent of the men). On the other hand, more men approved of this trade (42.8 percent, as against 29.5 percent of the women). Young people generally were also more critical. The greatest disapproval rate (56.7 percent) occurred in the age group from 15 to 19 years, followed by 54.3 percent in the group from 20 to 35 years of age and 48.3 percent in the group aged 36 and older. Of those who approved weapons sales, the rate was 34.1 percent in the group from 14 to 19 years, 35.5 percent in the group between 20 and 35 years of age and 38.8 percent in the group aged 36 and older.

Youth Disapproves

There is one odd statistic, however. Women aged 36 and older are most opposed to the exports (57.8 percent) as against 55 percent in the group between 20 and 35 years of age and 55.9 percent in the group between 14 and 19. Among males, however, the disapproval rate is highest in the youngest age group (57.5 percent) and drops with increasing age (53.6 percent in the group from 20 to 35 years and 40.1 percent in the group aged 36 or older). Another statistic: the number expressing no opinion is higher among women--14.3 percent--as against 7.7 percent of the men who did not have (or did not wish to express) an opinion.

Table 1. Response to Survey on Foreign Arms Sales (figures in percentages)

Question: Are you in favor of selling Brazilian-manufactured arms to other countries?

<u>Response</u>	<u>Men</u>			<u>Women</u>			<u>Subtotal</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Yes	38.0	39.9	49.9	30.1	31.3	27.1	42.8	29.5	29.5
No	57.5	52.6*	40.1	55.9	55.0	57.8	49.5	56.2	52.8
Don't know	4.5	6.5	10.9	14.0	13.8	15.1	7.7	14.3	10.9
Sample size	134	183	192	136	189	166	509	491	1,000
[* as published]									

Table 2. Response to Survey by Age Group (figures in percentages)

<u>Response</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	34.1	35.5	38.8	36.3
No	56.7	54.3	48.3	52.8
Don't know	9.2	10.2	12.9	10.9
Sample size	270	372	358	1,000

Table 3. Response to Survey by Income Bracket (figures in percentages)

<u>Response</u>	<u>Up to 2 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>2 to 5 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>+5 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	37.7	33.2	40.5	36.3
No	49.0	46.6*	49.0	52.5
Don't know	13.3	10.0	10.5	11.2
Sample size	300	400	200	900
[* as published]				

By income level, the survey indicated that most criticism of arms exports occurs among those who earn from two to five times the minimum wage (56.8 percent [sic]); the rate drops to 49 percent in the brackets up to two times the minimum wage and over five times the minimum wage.

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY OPPOSE MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN POLITICS

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The military should not be involved in national politics, in the opinion of the majority of the Brazilian population. This is the finding of the FOLHA survey of 3,000 people in 6 capitals (Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Porto Alegre, Curitiba, Belo Horizonte and Salvador), in a population sample classified by sex, income level, age group and geographical area. In reply to the question: "Should the military be involved in national politics or not?" 62 percent of the respondents answered "no," 22.3 percent said "yes" and 15.7 percent had no opinion.

Among those who opposed, the reason given was that the function of the military is specifically to defend the country, the constitution and public order, and hence they should remain neutral in party politics. Some of the respondents went further: they described the military as poor administrators and as responsible for having brought the country in recent years to the terrible socioeconomic situation it is in today. Moreover, they said it is impossible to reconcile militarism with democracy, since the civilian society cannot defend itself against militarism. In addition, part of the population believes that the military "have no understanding of politics."

According to those who were in favor of military involvement, the military are a representative segment of society. Thus political activity should be extended to military men of lesser rank. Some respondents said they believed that military involvement in politics guaranteed order and security, preventing corruption. Others said they favored it because they had been in the service.

The strongest opposition to military involvement in politics was observed in Porto Alegre: among 300 respondents, 74.1 percent were opposed, only 8.4 percent were in favor and 17.7 percent had formed no opinion. Following Porto Alegre, in this order: Rio de Janeiro, with 62.5 percent opposed, 17.2 percent in favor and 20.3 percent with no opinion; Sao Paulo, with 61.3 percent opposed, 26.7 percent in favor and 20.3 percent with no opinion; Belo Horizonte, with 56.7 percent opposed, 25.2 percent in favor and 18 percent with no opinion; and Curitiba, with 54 percent opposed, 28 percent in favor and 18 percent with no opinion.

Classified by sex and age, it is observed that males between 20 and 35 years of age formed the largest segment of the sample which responded no to the

question about military participation in national politics: 68.7 percent, with the weighted average standing at 66.7 percent. Among females, 56 percent responded no. Negative responses were predominant in the two youngest age groups, between 14 and 35 years of age, with 58.2 percent. Women aged 36 or more were not so severe; 51.7 percent of the responses were negative and 35.5 percent were affirmative.

Table 1. Response to Survey in Six Capitals (figures in percentages)

Question: In your opinion, should the military be involved in national politics?

<u>Response</u>	<u>Sao Paulo</u>	<u>Rio de Janeiro</u>	<u>Belo Horizonte</u>	<u>Salvador</u>	<u>Porto Alegre</u>	<u>Curitiba</u>	<u>Weighted Average</u>
Yes	26.2	17.2	25.2	18.3	8.4	28.0	22.3
No	61.3	62.5	56.7	64.0	74.1	54.0	62.0
Don't know	12.5	20.3	18.0	17.7	7.5	18.0	15.7
Number of respondents	1,000	600	400	300	300	400	3,000

Table 2. Response to Survey by Sex and Age (figures in percentages) [Sao Paulo]

Question: In your opinion, should the military be involved in national politics?

<u>Response</u>	<u>Men</u>			<u>Women</u>			<u>Subtotal</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Yes	21.1	20.5	24.1	26.1	29.1	35.5	21.9	30.5	26.2
No	65.4	69.7	64.1	58.2	58.2	51.7	66.7	56.0	61.3
Don't know	13.5	9.8	11.8	15.7	12.7	12.8	11.4	13.5	12.5
Number of respondents	133	195	170	134	196	172	498	502	1,000

Table 3. Response to Survey by Age Group (figures in percentages) [Sao Paulo]

Question: In your opinion, should the military be involved in national politics?

<u>Response</u>	<u>14-19</u>	<u>20-35</u>	<u>36+</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	23.6	24.8	29.8	26.2
No	61.8	63.9	57.9	61.3
Don't know	14.6	11.3	12.3	12.5
Number of respondents	267	391	342	1,000

By family income level, negative replies predominated among respondents in the income bracket between two and five times the minimum wage: 68 percent, followed by those earning above five times the minimum wage: 66 percent. Among those interviewed in the lower income brackets (up to two times the minimum wage), 47.4 percent responded "yes," 32.3 percent "no" and the rest "undecided."

Table 4. Response to Survey by Income Bracket (figures in percentages)

Question: In your opinion, should the military be involved in national politics?

<u>Response</u>	<u>Up to 2 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>2 to 5 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>+5 X Min. Wage</u>	<u>Total</u>
Yes	32.3	22.7	23.5	26.1
No	47.4	68.0	66.0	60.7
Don't know	20.3	9.3	10.5	13.2
Sample	300	400	. 200	900

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CS0: 3342/21

GOVERNMENT'S 1985 TRADE BALANCE PROJECTIONS DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Maria Clara de Prado]

[Text] The government has just defined the parameters that should guide the behavior of Brazil's trade balance next year, with a projection indicating a trade surplus of \$10.5 billion by the close of 1985. This figure, which will certainly be included in the packet of data to be presented to the international bankers in the next round of negotiations on the foreign debt, is derived from estimated export receipts of \$27.5 billion and the expenditure of \$17 billion on imports.

Providing this information yesterday, Carlos Viacava, general director of CACEX [Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil], made the reservation that the large margin outlined for imports in 1985--\$2.5 billion more than the \$14.5 billion estimated for this year--will depend on the revitalization of the domestic economy. In this preliminary phase, CACEX is working with the prospect that the PIB (Gross Domestic Product) will grow at a rate of 4 percent in 1985.

In any event, Viacava notes that the way is already open to allow an increase in the acquisition of goods on the foreign market. "With the flexibility of Resolution 767, which provides for terms more compatible with the dictates of the market for the financing of imports, and the easing of the similarity test, importation will be facilitated, to the benefit of the Brazilian society itself, inasmuch as it would ease the distortion of domestic prices." Regarding the list issued by CACEX, freeing up imports of more than 2,000 products, it will not have any major effect on the trade balance. "These are all negligible items."

Petroleum

In addition to the more specific measures adopted by the government, the cut of \$1 billion in petroleum purchases in the coming year and the maintenance of strict limits on orders placed by public enterprises on the foreign market will guarantee the private sector at least a 60-percent share of imports in 1986.

On the export side, on the other hand, the predicted figure for December 1985 shows a slight increase over that expected this year, at \$27 billion. There is also an explanation for this behavior. "It will all depend on the behavior

of the crops, but even so, the indications are that the sale of products on the foreign market will show a modest growth because of the elimination of benefits to the sector, such as the gradual withdrawal of credit premiums and the scheme of privatizing the financing of production for export, which will now carry higher interest rates." Viacava is thus somewhat cautious in his thinking regarding exports, all the more since there is an element of uncertainty about the direction which the next U.S. administration will take.

Decline

The Brazilian trade surplus has already indicated a declining trend. As against a positive balance of \$1,348 million in August, September's trade surplus was \$1,024 million, confirmed yesterday by Viacava. He estimates lower figures for the next 3 months, ranging between \$800 million and \$1 billion. With the cumulative figure through September--\$9,653 million--Brazil has already guaranteed the goal agreed on with the IMF for 1985, which called for a surplus of \$9.1 billion.

Last month's export receipts of \$2,263 million were below the August figure (\$2,507 million) and by Viacava's analysis, this is indicative of a declining trend outlined for 1985.

September was peculiar in that it had fewer working days (19 in all), which contributed to limiting shipments abroad. Sales of orange juice, in the subcategory of manufactured items, brought in \$48 million, a decline of 78.22 percent from the previous month's performance. "Normally, the peak in sales of orange juice come in September, but the shipments were early this year, which explains the September figure," Viacava observed. The weight of the weak performance of orange juice in September pushed exports of manufactured products down, with a decline of 16.69 percent from August, and also had negative repercussions on the performance of industrialized products, in which receipts fell from \$1,649 million in August to \$1,419 million in September.

Basic Products

Exports of basic products also showed a decline, although slight (2.16 percent), from August, because of the drop in sales of frozen friers and stewing chickens, crystal sugar and cocoa beans. The total for this category fell from \$832 million to \$814 million. The cumulative figure from January to September was \$19,991 million, an increase of about 23.12 percent over the receipts for the same period last year.

Imports

Expenditures on imports reached \$1,239 in September, \$531 million of which went for petroluem, which was a significant decline from September 1983, when \$772 million was spent on petroleum. About \$100 million represents the cost of two ships which were delivered to the country in late September. Nonetheless, imports rose 21.23 percent (excluding petroleum) over September 1983, which, according to Viacava, is a sign of the recovery of the domestic economy. "We cannot assign this behavior to any significant structural factor, but the results already indicate a trend for next year," he said. In any event, the increase in imports

of manufactured or semi-manufactured goods is still tied to the behavior of the export sector; most of the products have reference to "drawback" operations, [since they are] used in the domestic production of goods which are meant exclusively for export.

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CS0: 3342/21

GOVERNMENT ADMITS POSSIBLE MALUF DEFEAT

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 19 Oct 84 p 3

[Commentary by C.C.]

[Text] A few days ago, Minister Leita0 de Abreu called Octavio Germano, president of the State Savings Bank of Rio Grande do Sul and one of the leaders of the Gaucho PDS [Social Democratic Party], to Brasilia. The conversation centered on the succession and, at one point, the chief of the civilian household told his party colleague that Paulo Maluf's candidacy was a lost cause. This was not what he would have wished, considering that his government supported Maluf, but "unfortunately" the facts pointed to a Tancredo Neves victory.

Octavio Germano was surprised, not so much by the realistic thinking as by the resigned attitude of the professor, who is in charge of the political coordination of the executive branch. On the same day, before he returned to Porto Alegre, Germano went to Paulo Maluf, whom he supports, and reported the conversation. There is no detailed account of the candidate's reaction, but the signs are that Paulo Maluf reacted with unaccustomed heat and inveighed against Leita0 de Abreu's position; at the same time, obviously, he asserted that he would be elected.

He said he had more than a 70-vote margin over Tancredo Neves and expected to win much more support.

Actually, the cause of the former governor of Sao Paulo is indeed lost. Everyone recognizes this, and not just the chief of the civilian household. Even the president of the republic, as we have reported, has commented frequently on a Tancredo Neves victory, with constant complaints about the attitudes of PDS governors, deputies and senators, who are endorsing the opposition candidate in increasing numbers. In public, Figueiredo expresses his full support for Maluf; in private, however, despite his irritation, he is preparing to turn the government over to the former governor of Minas Gerais.

Even the cabinet ministers have lost heart. Ibrahim Abi-Ackel and Murilo Badara are trying to work for the candidate; they talk with congressmen and try to scratch up a few votes for him, but they recognize the difficulties. Before the cameras and microphones, they summon up the gumption to speak of Maluf's victory, but they are already admitting privately that it will be very difficult for him to win more votes than his adversary. Delfim Netto manages the funds, but he is discouraged. The other ministers share this feeling of defeat, but

they do not even talk about winning converts. They are turned off, either because they have no direct stake in the succession or because they are not dying of love for the candidate. Victory or defeat is his problem.

And Paulo Maluf? Paulo Maluf, in all justice, continues to struggle stubbornly, more certain today than ever of the futility of waiting for concrete assistance from Planalto Palace. In several statements, he has adopted a position critical of the current situation, promising to change everything from the housing policy to the handling of the foreign debt. He has not given up and is not likely to give up before 15 January arrives.

Some people believe that Maluf can still pull a rabbit out of the hat. The government itself hopes this is the case, even if it does not know the color, size or disposition of the rabbit. It could be through a broad financial campaign among the undecided; it could be through a legal maneuver, contesting the right of PDS dissidents to vote for an opposition candidate. It makes no difference, because there are not enough funds to close the wide margin that Tancredo maintains over Maluf, and it would be difficult for Justice to attempt to nullify votes which, according to the constitution, will be valid.

In the government, it is acknowledged that the opposition has developed its campaign with unusual skill, despite enormous problems. It was for strategic reasons that Tancredo's supporters have drawn out and are still drawing out to the fullest the endorsement of the governors in the northeast. It would not have been difficult to persuade them to act in a block, but the impact of such a move would have been diluted by other events. So the option was for individual endorsements, one at a time, which would go on until the end of the month. After Gonzaga Motta and Roberto Magalhaes, who endorsed the opposition candidate long ago, the stage was set for individual announcements. First Agripino Maia, then Hugo Napoleao, followed by Luis Rocha. Now Joao Durval. Next week, or the week after next, Divaldo Surugay and Joao Alves.

The governors are on alert and have already begun to suffer reprisals from the federal executive, in the form of blocked funds and programs previously approved to meet basic needs in their states. Agripino Maia and Hugo Napoleao have just felt the initial blows, through the works and grace of SEPLAN [Secretariat of Planning]. Similar action will follow, but [the governors] feel they can survive the heat and cold for 5 months. They are more concerned about the emergence of new political situations, since whether or not they join hands with the opposition, they are tied up with it. However, since there is time, until the 1986 elections, for redefinitions, rearrangements and reaffirmations, they are going forward. Apparently only Wilson Braga, of Paraiba, has gone over to Maluf.

Tancredo Neves has advised the governors not to respond to President Figueiredo on the level now used by the chief of government. Accusations of betrayal, lack of solidarity and ingratitude should be ignored--not only because they are unjust, since, although Figueiredo worked for the election of any one of them in 1982, he did not do so out of altruism or goodness of his heart. It was not simply in his interest but vital to elect some state governors, because, if the northeast fell into the hands of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party], his government would have been completely demoralized. For this reason, he put

himself out in that election, to the point of endangering his health, and directed his cabinet to spare no effort on behalf of his candidates. In those days, the federal machinery was activated and utilized without scruple.

Alert

The opposition are concerned and in a state of alert, with the appearance, once again, of the bugaboo of communism. In addition to the arrests and the summons to the principal communist leaders to appear before the Federal Police, there has been a series of military meetings. These are not occurring at the highest levels but in the lower echelons. Officers and sergeants who serve in the intelligence agencies are being heavily indoctrinated with the idea that the communist peril is surfacing again. Once again, the kitten is being turned into a lion, and these things do not happen for no reason....

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CS0: 3342/21

EXCELLENT GRAIN STOCKS ENSURE DOMESTIC SUPPLY

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Sep 84 p 39

[Article by Nubia Ferra]

[Text] If the situation does not alter with regard to Brazil's current reserve of grains, at least one thing is certain: this interharvest period will not face the traditional risk of a collapse in the supply, because of the huge volumes of grain stocked by the producers, the supermarkets and the government.

Among the products most widely consumed, only beans are presenting any problems with reserves, but the CFP [Production Finance Company] could import enough to offset the shortfall in production and the currently excessive price increases.

This year, however, there is not the vaunted "exportable surplus" and Agriculture Ministry technicians are opposed to allowing foreign sales of products in great domestic demand before the next harvest, which will begin in November.

In the middle of this month, the market will begin to receive rice, corn and beans from the new harvest, coming from Parana and northern Rondonia and, in small amounts, from Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais. These quantities, however, should represent no more than 10 percent of the total production. By the end of December and early January, 25 percent of the 1984/1985 crop will be on the market, adding to the availability of food, although there is as yet no precise idea as to how successfully the harvest will meet the demand.

For now, however, at least the government reserves are not as precarious as they were last year, which resulted in a considerable increase in the price of corn; corn was exported before the 1983/1984 crop was harvested, with results that made it necessary to import corn at prices twice as high as those obtained from the foreign sales.

Last year the government also resorted to importing rice, and later discovered that the reduced domestic demand made the imports unnecessary; they were added to the reserves held by the CFP, which now has 1.1 million tons of hulled rice. It is really a security stock, since monthly consumption now stands at about 420,000 tons.

On the other hand, the government has a limited reserve of beans: 150,000 tons for a monthly consumption estimated at 200,000 tons.

Bean prices are not high on the international market, however, and from all indications, bean imports would not be as disastrous as corn imports were last year. Mexico, the United States and Peru are offering beans at \$480 per ton FOB, so that the product would reach here at 64,000 cruzeiros per 60-kg sack, as against a domestic price that has oscillated between 100,000 and 110,000 cruzeiros.

The government does not have abundant reserves of corn--only 230,000 tons, while monthly consumption is over a million tons--but the market is supplied and predictions are that the interharvest period will pass peacefully, without the need of government intervention in the market. Corn prices have been stable since January (between 9,000 and 10,000 cruzeiros per 60-kg sack, but last Thursday the price jumped to a range from 13,000 to 15,000 cruzeiros per sack. The Agriculture Ministry attributes the jump to the fact that the Parana cooperatives have held back the product simply to get a higher price. The technicians believe, however, that corn prices should not go above 17,000 cruzeiros before the new harvest comes in. Corn prices have also risen in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, but this is because of the readjustment of shipping prices.

Regarding soybeans, since the free marketing quotas are restricted to bran--and industrial reserves are large because of the declining demand on the international market--there is almost no possibility of any problem with domestic supplies. Half the 1983/1984 harvest is still in the country, awaiting better prices on the foreign market. Moreover, domestic production is about 15 million tons and consumption is less than 7 million tons.

Next week, a team of CFP technicians will begin to visit the producer states in the central south to assess climate and soil conditions for the planting of the 1984/1985 [as published] crop. In a superficial analysis, the CFP believes that conditions are favorable, but only a more careful study of the rainfall in each region will indicate whether or not the planting conditions are ideal. The CFP experts will not confine themselves to these studies, however; together with the cooperatives and growers' associations, they will also try to evaluate the planned acreage and the potential size of the next harvest.

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CSO: 3342/21

SURVEY SHOWS NEVES WINNING IN ELECTORAL COLLEGE

PY151807 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] A survey carried out by Datafolha, the FOLHA research and information department, on the present trends within the Electoral College shows that based on a realistic hypothesis, coalition candidate Tancredo Neves will win the election with 409 votes against 265 votes for PDS [Social Democratic Party] candidate Deputy Paulo Maluf.

The survey, which is based on a poll of delegates and was carried out by reporter Leticia Borges, from the Brasilia branch, also includes two other hypotheses: one of them with "optimistic" results for Maluf (330 votes, against 308 votes for Tancredo Neves) and another hypothesis with "optimistic" results for Neves with 490 votes in favor of the former Minas Gerais government and 196 against.

For the projection of the two results, electors were divided as follows: decided votes, uncertain votes (Tancredo's supporters who may vote for Maluf or vice versa), and undecided votes. For example, if a Workers Party [PT] deputy stated that he had no candidate, he would be considered an undecided vote since this would increase the PT's possibilities of going to the Electoral College.

The survey was carried out at two levels: one made up of members of Congress (members of the Electoral College) and the second level by representatives of legislative assemblies, each one establishing several possible situations in each state.

The survey also took into account the division of legislators in different influence groups: those who still support the idea of holding direct presidential elections; supporters of Andreazza, those headed by Ceara Deputy Governor Aduino Bezerra, those who support Antonio Carlos Magalhaes, etc.

But as FOLHA's Brasilia Branch Director Ademir Malavazi noted, all these positions are still uncertain since the Electoral College is being subjected to "all sorts of pressures, particularly economic pressure."

CSO: 3342/22

BRIEFS

ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL APPROVED--President Figueiredo today approved Complementary Law 15 regulating the organization and functions of the Electoral College. According to this law, each legislative assembly will choose six delegates and two alternate members at the Electoral College. These delegates will be designated by the majority party. If none of the parties has a majority, the blocs that are equal in number will designate the same number of delegates. [sentence as heard] The selection of delegates will take place this month in a public meeting in the presence of an observer of the Electoral Court. The Electoral College will meet on 15 January 1985 in Brasilia to elect the future president of the republic. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Oct 84 PY]

FIGUEIREDO HEALTH REPORT--President Figueiredo's state of health is improving from good to better after the successive physiotherapy sessions. This morning he was submitted to a new session and the treatment to be followed in the future will be explained by our reporter, (Bento Ferreira). [Begin (Ferreira) recording] President Figueiredo this morning underwent a new physiotherapy session at the Nishimura clinic. According to the doctor, the president's state of health is excellent. On Saturday, 20 October, he will begin (?followup) treatment in Brasilia that includes massages and long walks. On Wednesday, 24 October, the president will return to Sao Paulo for a single physiotherapy session, the so-called maintenance session, which will end on 15 November. [end recording] [Excerpt] [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 18 Oct 84 PY]

CSO: 3342/22

DIRECTOR COMMENTS ON AVANZADA NACIONAL IDEOLOGY

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 4 Oct 84 pp 40-42

/Text/ After the political storm, which General Matthei took it upon himself to unleash right before leaving for Korea, the question which we began to hear from all sides, with a mixture of astonishment, curiosity, and uncertainty, was: "And what could Pinochet have thought of his statements?"

The president himself responded to the concern, expressed almost always rather softly and amid little smiles: "They reflect the government's thinking and attitude toward the way to go in order to achieve full democracy."

The thing which, no matter how hard they try, they will never agree on, has to do with the perception which they have of nationalism, in general, and of Avanzada Nacional, in particular.

The different postures which both of them adopt on that score are quite clear if we compare the so emphatically mentioned statements of the Air Force commander-in-chief to the speech which the chief executive delivered during an event in his support, organized by that movement, in Chillan.

During the demonstration (not included in the official program of the last trip by the chief of state to the Eighth Region, where he presided over the ceremonies marking the birth of Bernardo O'Higgins), General Pinochet maintained that "today we can demonstrate to the world that we are nationalists because we have a tradition that is in keeping with history." He added that "Avanzada Nacional must be a movement that will be bigger and more powerful with every passing day in order to consolidate the unity of the Chileans."

Days later, during the famous interview with EL MERCURIO, Gen Fernando Matthei made a couple of statements which are not precisely in agreement with those of the chief of state: "Nationalism covers up a complete lack of ideology." And, regarding Avanzada, he said: "I do not know anybody."

Could he be any clearer? Certainly not. Because it is evident that--as we say in political terms--that there is no agreement on that point. But, in the end, what is this Avanzada Nacionalista which triggers such strong reactions, even inside the regime?

"First Units"

An initial answer to that question comes from the movement's organizers themselves in their militant's doctrine manual.

"Avanzada Nacional," the book says, "is a nationalist political movement which sprang from the need for providing a political projection for the ideas contained in the magazine AVANZADA, a publication founded in 1976 by a group of former nationalists, with the intention of explaining, consolidating, defending, and disseminating the values that gave rise to the Liberating Move of 11 September 1973."

Justifying the name given to the movement, the manual goes on: "Avanzada is a term taken from military terminology which refers to the first units that face the enemy."

Beyond that "self-definition" we find the group's actions as such. The first one, equivalent to its coming-out party in society, was a vigil held on 10 September of last year on Mt San Cristobal where 3,000 youths walked 12 kilometers to reach the top and where one could hear shouts of "hang in there, Pinochet."

The "Liberty Plan"--a name which the movement itself gave to that event--was telecast in its entirety by National Television, an event that caused an investigation to determine who had authorized that telecast.

The demonstration, whose plan took up "Christian-religious exploitation" "as a factor of presence" reached its high point with a celebration in the Casino Las Vegas Theater which among others was attended by some Latin American show business personalities, such as Ronco Retes and Willy Bascunan, the composer of the group's hymn. The following later on also appeared linked to Avanzada: Gina Zuanic, Antonio Zabaleta, and Oscar Olivares, of the Los Perlas group, who was introduced as "the artistic manager" during the first press conference called by the group.

During that meeting, which was filmed by militants of the movement and which was held at its old headquarters at Larrain Gandarillas 260 (it is now at the corner of Alameda and Garcia Reyes), several of its leaders were also introduced, including the writer Cesar Hidalgo, who has the job of national manager; Patricio Varas, Patricio Vildosola, Maria Olga de la Cruz; and Hernan Moreno, among others.

Apart from describing the group's principles, Hidalgo on that occasion denied some of the stories that had been circulating after the famous vigil in the sense that Sergio Miranda Carrington, Misael Galleguillos, Alejandro Navarrete, Guillermo Izquierdo and generals Roberto Viaux and Manuel Contreras belonged to Avanzada.

Finally (so many rumors had been making the rounds) he made it clear that the group that was publishing the magazine AVANZADA, which is managed by Guido Poli, is "only a part of the genesis and the development of our movement."

Farewell to Optimism

From here on in, Avanzada began to make itself famous. Above all through its mass actions. Because, after the vigil, came the demonstration in support of President Pinochet, in the Caupolican theater, with an audience of 8,000 persons; finally there was the rally in the Nuble Sports House, where 4,000 persons gathered and where President Pinochet gave the movement explicit backing.

Its leaders, at the time, began to appear in the mass media and were finally transformed into "political actors."

So much so that, during the first national meeting of nationalist leaders, held on 15 October 1983 in the Spanish Club, it was precisely Cesar Hidalgo, who was selected to deliver the official speech.

It was on that day when the leader, quite optimistically, argued: "Today, my fellow citizens, nationalism begins united, with iron strength, its march toward history."

A year later, there does not seem to be any reason for that much optimism. Last September, the Nationalist Federation (an outfit that consists of the National Action Front, the Nationalist Union of Chile, and the National Labor Union Movement) held its first general meeting to which it invited as observer the MAN (National Action Movement) and the FREN (Nationalist Revolutionary Front). The Avanzada militants on the other hand were not invited because they were considered "not nationalists." At that time, MAN president Federico Willoughby answered a question dealing with the rally in support of the chief executive at Chillan in the magazine COSAS: "This is as if the volunteers of CEMA /Mothers Centers/ were to stage a rally in support of the president who has to back the action which they are taking because it is a patriotic action and basically comes from women who belong to the armed services and others who are volunteers."

As if that were not enough, in response to the question as to whether this also applied to the Pinochet movement, he said: "I would not give it that dimension because I believe that there is also a large sector of the citizenry in this country who feels appreciation and recognition for the president of the republic but would not attend mass demonstrations nor paramilitary meetings to demonstrate its fondness for him."

Hidalgo's "Advances"

Avanzada national director Cesar Hidalgo rejects any presumed link of the movement with the Armed Forces (but he does admit that "I have

friends in the armed forces; we are in agreement on some of our proposals and this is nothing more than a question of positive empathy").

/Interview with Cesar Hidalgo by Federico Willoughby/

/Answer/ I do not know what they call paramilitary demonstrations. I do not know whether they gave helmets, knapsacks, or 105-mm cannon to those 1,200 Mapuche peasants who met at Temuco. I do not know whether those 2,000 women from the province of Nuble, who were accompanied by a motley mass of peasants, were carrying rifles or ammunition belts. I imagine that, if there had been any action of that kind, the magazine APSI would have photographed it and CAUCE would have sent it all over the world.

/Question/ I beg your pardon, what kind of cartridge belts are you talking about?

/Answer/ Those cartridge belts which you see the Mexicans in the movies wear.

/Question/ And what if Willoughby had not talked about the military terminology that seems to identify Avanzada and its chain-of-command organization?

/Answer/ This is a problem of adjectives. One might say right away that our language is military, that it is populist. We are aware of the fact that, since we have been capable of generating political facts, of arranging mass gatherings, and since we have stuck to our loyalty to the president, the constitution, and the government, there might well be those whimsical statements. But the objective fact is that we were capable of organizing an event at Caupolicán, we were able to mobilize 4,000 peasants in Temuco and 4,000 in Chillán. What if we did have those rallies in support of the president? Sure, we had them because there is a large mass of Chileans who, in spite of economic and social difficulties, have kept their faith in the chief of state as the leader of the process that will bring us to full, fair, and stable democracy.

/Question/ And, in spite of all that, you insist that Avanzada is not the party of Pinochet?

/Answer/ When you talk about the party of the president, you mean that there is a joint effort here, that, when decisions are made, we are consulted. It is true that there is support in the sense that the chief executive urged us to organize ourselves all over Chile, to rally that vast mass of supporters which, above all, is significant in the provinces. But, in conventional terms, I want to emphasize that we are not the party of the president. I would accept what they are telling me if we had five former ministers, eight former undersecretaries, and nine former ambassadors. But we do not have and we did not have a single mayor or minister.

[Question] That does not mean much. The UDI [expansion unknown] does have them and the president never gave it such explicit support.

[Answer] If the UDI were able to stage a rally in support of the president, filling the Santa Laura stadium, for example, then the president would return the favor.

Fighting

[Question] After the statements by Willoughby, what will happen to that termination of the fragmentation in the nationalist movement, which you were hoping for last year?

[Answer] The president of the MAN is in office only for the time being, just as I now happen to be director of Avanzada Nacional. Therefore, the important thing is the feeling among the rank and file and the majority of the leaders of the MAN and of AN [Avanzada Nacional]. I do not see the slightest inconvenience in getting together with that movement and with the National Union. We must move toward that goal in response to the call for unity issued by the president of the republic on 19 September. Besides, the differences are more differences of form. The MAN and the MUN [National Unity Movement], like we, ourselves, want the military government to go and we want a democratic system to prevail on the basis of a grand national and popular movement.

[Question] If there is so much agreement, why were they not invited to the meeting of the Nationalist Federation at least as observers?

[Answer] But who belongs to it? I would be profoundly grateful to the gentlemen from the Nationalist Federation who did not invite us. They did us a tremendous favor.

[Question] Are you saying that they are fascists?

[Answer] I would not say so categorically because they have never proclaimed themselves as such; but I would certainly say that they are dreaming of the Germany of the decade of the 1930's.

"Nationalist Prime Minister"

[Question] You said that, from the economic viewpoint, the president has fluctuated between the Declaration of Principles of Government, which Avanzada advocates, and the policy of the Chicago system, which you attack. Do you believe that he has returned to the road you support?

[Answer] This so-called pragmatism on the part of the Escobar-Collados team signified major progress in the policies that were implemented. Unfortunately, the team had to face a heavy loss in trade relations and an international financial crisis, with heavy borrowing and hitherto unknown interest rates. Apart from that, I believe that

they have still not realized that there is a middle-income and high-income sector that enjoys a living standard far above its necessities. This shows that there is a problem of national income redistribution and that is a challenge that must be faced.

[Question] Now, in political terms, are you still thinking that Jarpa is the nationalist prime minister?

[Answer] Minister Jarpa was emphatic in pointing out that he was a nationalist, just like the majority of the Chileans, because he saw nationalism as our own and true way of tackling our problems. If I were to review the situation, I would back the statements made by the president in the sense of recognizing his talent, his capacity, and his patriotism. I believe that, in his actions, he had to face countless difficulties inside the administration and also those that are a product of the opposition's obdurate and stupid action.

[Question] In the doctrine manual for militants, it says that Avanzada aspires to "create the conditions so that the new social, institutional, and cultural order may become fully effective"; implicit in this is what you call "civilian-military revolution." What does that mean specifically? Why bring out the militarist formula, in the Bordaberry style, and why prolong the regime far beyond the limits which it has set itself?

[Answer] Any possible prolongation of the regime will depend on the will of the Chilean people, as manifested in a process of free, secret, and well-informed elections. But so long as there is no renewal of the political and leadership sectors, the country will not be ready to think of moving up the deadlines specified in the constitution. One thing is certain and that is, today, with a military government and a state of emergency, an atmosphere of terror and fear of Marxist extremism prevails in the outlying districts of Santiago. What good things can one offer to those hundreds of thousands of people there through some other scheme? One might argue that all of this violence is due to the fact that there is no other form of expression. That is a fallacy!

[Question] And how do those people express themselves there?

[Answer] They will express themselves, hopefully in the short run, through the CODECOS [expansion unknown] and, on a more progressive level, through the CODERES [expansion unknown]. But that violence is linked to plans of a subversive nature that follow international directives. In Peru, with a democratic government, with a parliament, with a free press and with everything the United States and Western Europe love so much, more than 5,000 peasants have been murdered since democracy took over.

[Question] In other words, so long as there is no economic improvement and so long as there is none of that renewal which you keep talking about, you would be in favor of extending the regime beyond 1989?

/Answer/ That would depend exclusively on the will of the Chilean people as expressed through elections.

/Question/ And I am putting this question to the director of Avanzada Nacional.

/Answer/ Obviously, more in the short run than in the long run, we would be returning to the situation we had in 1973, with more tragic consequences.

Four Digits

/Question/ You never ruled out the possibility of turning yourself into a party. What attitude would you adopt toward the issue of the corresponding law?

/Answer/ This is something that would have to be analyzed by our political commission. We believe that, in the end, we are going to have to work out a pattern that would mean rallying all of our fellow citizens who, above and beyond economic vicissitudes, appreciate the work of the Armed Forces and the president and who want to provide an organized channel for a great national and popular movement for this purpose.

/Question/ And are you going to reach enough militants to get that figure of 20,000 which has lately been established as a target?

/Answer/ The number of militants in the movement exceeds four digits. I believe that we are not going to have any major problems if that is the figure.

/Question/ You said that a large percentage of the Avanzada militants are retirees. Forgive me for asking the question but: Where are you going to get the money for staging all of these events, for renting the Caupolicán Theater?

/Answer/ We did pass the plate in the theater and, given the number of persons we had there, we were able to pay the rent which was 150,000 or 180,000 pesos. Our big money sources are the militants who are still working, like we are--there is a large number of professional people, industrialists, and merchants--and then there are donations from companies whose managers identify with our action line. What are our expenses? A headquarters in Alameda, with a rent of 65,000 pesos, a telephone, and the salary for two secretaries. Besides, we have five local headquarters that cost us between 5,000 and 8,000 pesos. The provinces (Rancagua, Lota, Chillan, Temuco) are financing themselves with cooperation bonds taken out by the militants themselves.

"The Military Aspect"

/Question/ In your doctrine manual, you--using a phrase taken from Spengler--state that "at the very last moment, there has always been

a platoon of soldiers who saved civilization" and that "the military" is the clearest expression of Chilean psychology. Does it not seem to you that this is more suitable for a doctrine manual for military personnel than for militants?

/Answer/ This is not an invention; it is a fact of life (he gave a long list of actions in Chilean history in which the participation of the armed forces was decisive). It is in the armed forces where our chief values and traditions were preserved. Let the people forget the idea that the armed forces are going to return to the situation we had in 1973. The ruler who comes in the future will have to govern with them, not against them. The National Security Council allows that combination to take shape in harmonious terms.

5058

CSO: 3348/26

MIR STATEMENT SAYS REMOVAL OF PINOCHET ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT

Lima EL DIARIO DE MARKA in Spanish 30 Sep 84 p 22

[Article by Alejandro Belzu]

[Excerpt] Question: On 4 October, it will be 10 years since the death of Enriquez and 15 years since the founding of the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]. What is the commitment and plan of the MIR with regard to the Chilean people and the other popular forces?

MIR: The current political situation is favorable for the spread of the people's struggle. It coincides with two dates that are important in the history of the MIR. It is another reason that persuades our party to commit its entire fighting capacity to the new efforts which the people propose. The militants and sympathizers of the MIR as always will do their revolutionary duty in the front rank of the fight for liberty, shoulder to shoulder with the militants of the other people's, revolutionary, and democratic parties, with which the MIR has forged the fighting unity that today permits the people to advance firmly toward the conquest of a historical victory. Our people is not alone. The heroic struggle of the Chilean people is viewed with admiration and respect on an international scale, where the Popular Resistance enjoys considerable prestige. The MIR is proud of being able to contribute without reservation or selfish calculations to the strengthening of the popular, democratic, and revolutionary alternative which will turn our people into the conscious builder of its bright road.

Unity Without Restrictions

Question: The levels and forms of struggle which the antidictatorial opposition developed over 11 years of military dictatorship are well known worldwide. Recently, in March of this year, the People's Democratic Movement, which is made up of the PC [Communist Party], the PS [Socialist Party], the MIR, and other sectors of the Left, held its first congress where they sealed its political unity. What is the alternative proposed by the MIR and the MDF [People's Democratic Movement] as a way out for the people of Chile and the other opposition forces?

MIR: It is the people itself who, in embarking more than a year ago upon a vast protest mobilization, is showing the way now: Unity without restrictions for all those who oppose the dictatorship, unalterable determination to fight without truce and in all fields until the defeat of the dictatorship and the conquest of liberty. This is the road chosen by the people.

The opposition forces must commit themselves to fight until they put an end to the military regime, establishing a provisional government of a democratic and people's character, first of all convening a Constituent Assembly which will prepare a draft constitution to be submitted to a popular plebiscite. In other words, the opposition forces must pledge themselves to the full establishment of the people's sovereignty. But it must be clear that, without complete elimination of repressive legislation and machinery, without the establishment of new armed forces of a democratic character, without the trial of all those responsible for the crimes and tortures committed against the people, it will be impossible to guarantee people's democracy and sovereignty.

Nor will democracy have any real meaning without the adoption of unpostponable economic measures which will constitute the foundation for a minimum of social and economic justice. It is indispensable for the provisional government to nationalize the banking system which is currently bankrupt and the main economic groups that are responsible for and that are the beneficiaries of the economic crisis. It is urgent to remit the debts of the low-income sectors, to return the land to the peasants, and to continue the agrarian reform. Finally, we must fully democratize high-school and college education, we must restore the right to work as well as all of the labor union and worker rights that have been violated, the historic rights of the Mapuche people and other minorities, we must tackle the serious housing shortage as well as the health and education problems and we must guarantee social welfare for everybody.

It is wrong to pretend that all we have to do is kick Pinochet out in order to establish democracy and popular sovereignty. The crisis was created by an entire unfair and retrograde social, economic, and political system. And it is that regime which must be ousted.

There Is No Other Way To Oust the Dictatorship

Question: The ouster of Pinochet and the regime, which is what the MIR and the other popular forces of the MDP are demanding, will undoubtedly demand a high cost in blood and sacrifices on the part of the people of Chile. Is the people of Chile prepared to pay that price?

MIR: Accomplishing all of these tasks will demand enormous efforts and quite a few sacrifices. Nothing would please our people more than the end of the dictatorship and an opportunity to avoid any bloody clash. But the minority that has seized power by force is determined to hold on to its privileges and wealth also by force. The gang of criminals and

thieves who runs Chile will not give up easily; it will have to be hit hard if it is to be defeated.

During these years, resistance to crime and assaults did not cease a single day. Over the past 2 years, the people have mobilized themselves in all corners of the land to express their rejection of the dictatorship and to demand democracy. The masses have responded to the war which the dictatorship has unleashed against the people by organizing their own people's war. There is no other way to put an end to the tyranny, except rebellion, expressed in a thousand different ways and in the most diverse circumstances. The exercise of armed violence by the people, who faces a military power that behaves in its own country like an occupation army, is not only morally legitimate but is also historically necessary.

This is how we were able to win our independence and our national identity. This is how we will regain liberty and our dignity as a people.

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CSO: 3348/26

BRIEFS

EXPORT FIGURES--The Foreign Trade Institute has issued a report on exports from January to June 1984, indicating that exports increased in 10 of the country's main exports. These include \$1,072,600,000 worth of exports of vegetable origin. The institute reported that \$885.5 million worth of coffee was exported, a 21.8-percent increase compared with the same period in 1983, and \$105.2 million worth of bananas and other fruits was exported, a 47.3-percent increase. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Oct 84 PA]

COFFEE HARVEST REDUCED--Official sources have reported that the 1984 coffee harvest will be reduced by almost 50 percent as compared to 1983 due to coffee rust and the rainy season. In addition, Caldas, Quindio, and Risaralda Departments coffee growers have reiterated their request that the government raise the domestic price of coffee because of international prices. [Summary] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 6 Oct 84 PA]

FRG CREDIT AGREEMENTS--Credit agreements for \$387 million, approximately 39 billion pesos, were signed in the FRG this morning by Diego Londono White, manager of the Antioquia Department transportation enterprise, for the construction of the Medellin subway. Colombia can begin using the money after the national government posts guarantees for Antioquia Department and the city of Medellin. The national government is in turn demanding guarantees from Antioquia and Medellin in order to serve as guarantor to the FRG banks. Total cost of the Medellin subway is 70 billion pesos at today's prices. [Summary] [Bogota Emisoras Caracol in Spanish 1215 GMT 28 Sep 84 PA]

CSO: 3348/79

CASTRO DIAZ-BALART ON NUCLEAR ENERGY PROGRAM

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 14 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Leopoldo Formoso]

[Text] VIENNA (PL)--The head of the Cuban delegation to the 28th Conference of the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEO), Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, said his country was progressing at a modest but sustained pace in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful ends.

Interviewed by Prensa Latina, he said that construction work on the nation's first nuclear power plant was progressing satisfactorily. As he told the Conference, the plant will have four 417-megawatt reactors and will save the country 600 000 tons of oil per reactor.

He added that in trying to assimilate the highly sophisticated nuclear technology, organizational steps were being taken by the agencies involved in the project and that the necessary infrastructure was being set up, for example, a data processing center under the National Atomic Energy Commission.

At the same time, he went on, work is proceeding on nuclear legislation and radiological protection systems, and specialists are being trained in Cuba and abroad.

As the Cuban scientist explained at a plenary meeting of the Conference, held on the 20th anniversary of the fruitful joint work carried out by FAO and the IAEA, Cuba will have a Soviet-built semi-industrial plant to irradiate food-stuffs, covered under the program for technical assistance and cooperation. The plant is scheduled to go into operation in 1985.

Concerning the development of nuclear know-how, it is well known that many countries are applying it in the fields of medical and biological research and others.

On many occasions, the general public views radiation as something harmful, but it is a fact that in carefully controlled doses radiation can be used in therapy, in preserving food and in benefiting other branches of the economy, said the head of the Cuban delegation.

He observed that over the past ten years and as a result of an awareness of protecting the environment, many people worried about the possible harmful influence of nuclear energy on the environment.

Some countries even stopped their development efforts in this field for that reason, he added.

Yet, he went on, the facts show--even bearing in mind the accidents that have occurred--that the security measures being taken in nuclear power plants, which have been in existence for 30 years now, have been strictly enforced and not a single death has occurred in all that time.

Questioned about how the campaigns aimed at stopping nuclear energy development had originated, he said that in view of their magnitude it could be concluded in some cases that they were financed by interests that are alien and contrary to such development.

In reply to another question on the same subject, he said that in the case of developing countries the question of energy is approached from another angle.

Generally, he went on, there's no competition involved between the various sources of energy, but rather there's a lack of or not enough energy needed to implement these countries' development programs.

Referring to the various sources of energy and which one was most expensive, an outstanding scientist once said that "the most expensive energy is the lack of it."

Concerning the future prospects in the developing countries, the Cuban scientist said they looked bleak, as stated in the report by the general director of the IAEA, who explained that the trend to use nuclear energy in those countries was still unclear.

According to his report, in 1983 only three new reactors were connected up to the power grids of developing countries. It added that in all likelihood most of the growth in nuclear power up to the year 2000 will correspond to ten countries in the Third World that already have nuclear power plants in operation or under construction. The main problems faced by these countries, the Cuban explained, are lack of infrastructure, technicians and financing.

Another problem, he continued, stems from the size of most of the plants available; they are more profitable and economically efficient in the nations that manufacture them, but they are too powerful for the power systems of little developed countries.

This situation calls for greater awareness and international cooperation for a medium or long-term solution, the head of the Cuban delegation finally told Prensa Latina.

CSO: 3200/15

TRAVEL WRITERS FEDERATION ADDRESSES 'SOCIAL TOURISM'

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 7 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Gabriel Molina]

[Text] NICOSIA--Only one year after having joined the organization, Cuba was elected as a member of the Executive Board of the World Federation of Travel Writers (FIJET) at the Congress which was recently held in Cyprus.

Gary Conzalez, president of the Cuban Tourism Journalists' Club, offered Havana as the venue for the 1986 Congress, which met with approval at the meeting. This decision will be made at the 28th Congress to be held in 1985 in Yugoslavia. The Cuban delegation at the Cyprus Congress also included Gabriel Molina and Narciso Sotolongo.

The new Executive Board comprises Remy Leroux, of France, as president; Zoltan Miklody, of Hungary, as general secretary; Emile Alexandrov of Bulgaria, Jesus Vasallo of Spain, Yehoshua Kahana of Israel and Toma Stanislum, of Czechoslovakia, as vice-presidents; and Rene Van Hoof, of Belgium, as treasurer. Its members include Claudio Albahique of Italy, George Nicolau of Cyprus, Back Harry of the FRG, Cocta Potocnik of Yugoslavia, Gary Gonzalez of Cuba, Sinikka Solokorpi of Finland, Ingemar Ollson of Sweden and Thomas Johannes of the GDR.

During the Congress, 100 delegates from 29 countries were received by the acting president, George Ladas, of Cyprus, who invited them to enjoy the tourist attractions of the Mediterranean island and explained the tragedy of the Cypriot people whose territory has been partially occupied by Turkish troops since 1974.

The Final Declaration of the Congress expresses that the journalist should not be a marketing agent, but rather an independent professional who gives his readers the truth.

The document also addresses social tourism and its relationship to governmental action in terms of providing vacation possibilities to strata of the world population who, for economic or other reasons, cannot take advantage of these opportunities.

It contends that the journalist should grant more importance to the opinion of the population strata who practice social tourism and do whatever possible to assure better contact between visitors and "hosts," by way of precise information about the life, ideas, culture and other topics relating to the receiver countries.

The Declaration also exhorts journalists to encourage the tourist flow to developing countries.

In addition to the plenary sessions and workshops, the program of the Congress --which was held from September 16 to 22--included visits to the main tourist attractions in Ayia Napa, Protaras, Larnaca, Paphos, Limassol, Platres, Omodhos and the capital.

Lastly, the travel writers' meeting approved a resolution regarding the establishment of World Tourism Day, to be celebrated on September 27, "convinced that tourism can and should greatly contribute to ending the nefarious isolation of the peoples, to erase all kinds of prejudices and misunderstandings that may exist and to support the cause of peace and the construction of a more just and fraternal world.

CSO: 3200/15

GOVERNMENT DECLARES 31 OCT STRIKE ILLEGAL

PA311539 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The unions comprising the Sole Workers Front, FUT, and the National Union of Teachers, UNE are preparing for a national preventive strike announced for tomorrow. Spokesmen of these labor unions have confirmed their determination to proceed with the strike.

Meanwhile, Deputy Government Minister Enrique Noboa said at a news conference that police will guarantee order throughout the day, stressing that the strike is illegal. He also noted that the police will not repress the people.

[Begin Noboa recording] Obviously, the police will refrain from using force. There will be no evictions, the police will conduct only vigilance activities in order to guarantee order and the citizens' security. What the Government Ministry, particularly the National Traffic Council [Consejo Nacional de Transito] which I preside over, is concerned about is guaranteeing inter-provincial and urban traffic [words indistinct]. Therefore the National Police must guarantee the free circulation of vehicles. [Words indistinct] the police must control public demonstrations that might disrupt order, without using repressive measures. We want to emphasize this: Although the strike has been officially declared illegal, the police will not use coercive or forceful methods. [End recording]

Deputies belonging to the Progressive Democratic Front and the Alfarista Radical Front, FRA, issued a communique this afternoon expressing their support for the strike. Here is a report on this by Felix Numuar.

[Begin Numuar recording] Early this afternoon the leaders of the Progressive Legislative Bloc were still discussing the current status of political negotiations prior to making a statement regarding the report issued by the negotiators, which was delivered to them by negotiators Roberto Dunn Barreiro and (Fernando Larrea). A few minutes ago the Progressive Legislative Bloc and FRA issued the following communique, which also supports the 31 October strike:

The deputies of the Progressive Legislative Bloc and the FRA make public our solidarity and support for the strike declared in defense of the

constitutional regime and in opposition to any dictatorial [word indistinct] the strike organized by several unions that make up the FUT.

The communique added that on this occasion, the Progressive Legislative Bloc and the FRA reiterate their (?firm) support for the current constitutional regime, for constitutional and democratic guarantees aimed at ensuring the continuation of the state of law, free organization, and respect for the fundamental principles of human rights, as well as the respect that the just aspirations of the Ecuadorean workers and people should receive from Congress.

The communique was signed by 42 deputies of the Progressive Legislative Bloc and the FRG. [end recording]

Labor Minister Francisco Diaz said that the government will protect workers who report to their jobs tomorrow. He stressed that the strike declared by FUT is illegal, adding that although the motives behind it are credible, the use of a drastic measure to defend the constitution is inappropriate. He noted that anyone promoting measures against work or the occupation of working areas, or anyone who tries to prevent others from working will be sanctioned. He added that those who do not work tomorrow will not be paid and will not receive the [words indistinct] portion.

Public employees are demanding the establishment of a minimum wage of 15,000 sucres. This proposal, together with a request for re-evaluation and re-classification of wage scales and indefinite stability have been presented by CONASEP [National Confederation of Public Employees] leaders to the legislative commission studying wage increases. According to CONASEP, their demands also include an immediate and automatic salary adjustment in accordance with inflation rates.

CSO: 3348/93

REPORT ON PARTY CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES, BLAIZE SPEECH

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 13 Oct 84 p 16

[Unsigned column 'The Political Scene']

[text] THE NEW National Party seems to have gathered momentum since their amalgamation and have settled down to performing, where before they dragged their feet. They have actually selected their slate of representatives for each constituency and have been touring the constituencies introducing them and last Sunday was St. George's turn when they introduced their candidates at the holy of holies.--the Market Square.

The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) on the other hand, have not yet, as far as we have been able to discover, have not yet done so. Efforts to contact Sir Eric Gairy the leader, have proved futile. We have even asked for a copy of their manifesto and any other material which they may have, but that request has, so far, proved fruitless.

In so far as the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) is concerned, only one candidate has been named and that is for St. John's, while the Grenada Democratic Labour Party (GDLP), led by Mr. Winston Whyte, told the GRENADIAN VOICE on Thursday that his screening Committee was holding a meeting on that night.

At their meeting last Sunday, Herbert Blaize, leader of NNP, spoke to a crowd, which, although scant at first, grew to quite respectable proportion as the meeting wore on. Before introducing the candidates, Mr. Blaize made the following comments.

In speaking on the Constitution and changes that would be made thereto, he asked the crowd to give his party a two-thirds majority, when they will use the opportunity to make certain changes, one of which will be to ascertain that they will always ensure proper representation at constituency level, through a constituency council. If, for instance, a constituency became disenchanted with their representative at any time and needed to have him changed, that the matter will first go before the constituency council who would make a decision on the matter before it was brought to the House and decided upon. In that way, be assured that there was democratic representation down to the lowest level. This brought hearty cheers from the crowd.

The Constituency Council, he went on, will decide whether anyone was making a useful contribution or not. There will be continuous dialogue with the people through these Constituency Councils and so keep constituent representatives on their toes.

There will be ONE MAN ONE VOTE. The new ELECTION Legislation makes it abundantly clear, through the process of identity cards and the staining of the finger with ink which will ensure that you cannot vote twice.

The host candidate was the last to be presented and he said that he felt very humble in attempting to fit the rather large shoes of his predecessors in the St. George's constituency--the late T. A. Marryshow and E. A. "Doc" Mitchell. He also acknowledged, with thanks, receipt from the widow, of Doc Mitchell a lovely bouquet of flowers for the table at the meeting. Thereafter, the meeting was brought to a close.

CSO: 3298/095

PAPER CONTINUES COMMENTARY ON FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS

Review of Nation's Needs

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 6 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] We are all familiar with the old saying "show me your company and 'I'll tell you who you are'. We will be telling the watching world, very clearly, who and what we are by the way we vote.

So far, the signals we have been sending have not been very good. We have given the impression that we are a people who cannot unite. There appears to have been a mad scramble for power or position which, to our mind, is not yet resolved with the number of parties and independents still in the field.

It is now up to us the electorate--to evaluate the various claims and potentials and make wise choices.

First let us dismiss the independents--no matter how nice and intelligent they may be--as having no more than nuisance value in the modern context of party politics. Let us ask them to be sensible and patriotic and drop out of the race.

Next let us examine some of our important needs and consider which group is most likely to give them to us.

We need a tremendous amount of aid, investment and trade, to develop our country, to provide jobs for our people and ensure progress. Which group is more likely to get these for us and is there any group which will frighten them away?

We need constitutional reform to protect us from wanton abuses which have occurred in the past. Is there any group that is most likely to give this to us and is there any group from which such a thing would be unlikely?

We need a long period of peace and stability to heal our wounds. Which group is most likely to provide these? So that we can influence our own development we need to be able to exercise the freedoms and rights enshrined in our

constitution without fear of reprisals, victimisation or intimidation. In which group can we repose our trust that this will be assured?

These are just some of the questions we need to ask ourselves before we commit our votes for like the spoken word "it comes not back again" at least not for another five years.

It behoves us therefore to think clearly to examine and analyse carefully and, after considering past records and future prospects make a decision that is in the best long term interest of our country and future generations of Grenadians.

Issue of Campaign Coverage

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 13 Oct 84 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] AN important political meeting was held in St. George's Market Square last Sunday afternoon. It matters not who had the meeting. It was important in that it was held for the purpose of presenting candidates for the December 3rd General Elections to the people of the town and parish.

When, at the appointed time only a thin crowd was in evidence a discussion developed between some foreign and local journalists, as well as a couple by-standers, as to whether there had been adequate publicity about the meeting. During the discussion one person alleged that a request for the meeting to be announced on Radio Grenada had been turned down--apparently because the station is non-commercial.

If this is so--and for our purposes it is not really important, for we seek not to criticise, but to recommend or advocate--then, in our opinion, the reason for the refusal should have been the reason for acceptance. If the station was commercial then, clearly, those who pay would have advertisements done and those who don't would not. However, in a situation where one cannot purchase advertising time announcements of this nature should be accepted and made as a public service and there should be even more.

These will probably be the most important elections we will ever have and no effort must be spared, by those who ordained that they be held, in getting the people involved in the process and giving them the widest possible opportunity to assess those who are seeking their votes. A time each day should be allocated when the schedule of political meetings should be announced giving the bare details of Party, venue, date and time and let those who wish to take advantage of it use it without exception.

But whatever is done to publicise meetings there are large numbers of people who will never go to one, especially at night, for various reasons, including the fact that many are still apprehensive about gathering in crowds and many are not comfortable being out at nights. These people should not be deprived

of the opportunity of hearing the contending parties put forward their case. Since they will go to the meetings the "meetings" should be brought to them.

Each party should be given at least fifteen and perhaps thirty minutes air time each week before election to tell voters why they think they should be elected. We interview Carnival Queen contestants, calypsonians and all sorts of people on the radio. Why not the politicians who can have such an influence on our lives? Of course, all this should be offered to ALL Parties and any interviews should be conducted by someone who will not hesitate to ask the hard questions (e.g. Mr Gairy how do we know that you will not be as autocratic, victimising, oppressive and spendthrift as before? Mr. Radix, having been party to depriving people of the electorate process and denial of basic rights and freedoms, how do you feel about being permitted and actually taking part in a democratic electoral process? Mr. Blaize why were you not more vocal (orative) in opposing the abrogation of our rights and freedoms during 1979-1983? Mr. Whyte why is it so difficult for you to settle in a party or group?) and opportunity should be provided for phone-in questions either after an interview or presentation or in a separate programme.

We have a wonderful opportunity and a great need to really put people's democracy to work and giving the electorate a chance to assess parties and examine issues, let us not squander this too.

We will play our part. There are groups that we will definitely opposed to certain groups that we see as demonstrably bad for our country and we will continue to condemn them in these columns.

However, we are prepared to give them unbiased news coverage and we invite them to communicate with us or respond to our approaches. We offer to publish the schedule of all public meetings, each week, without charge and we further offer each party free space for an up to 800 word statement of their case to the electorate. First come first served.

CSO: 3298/095

ARTICLE EXAMINES LEGAL, CONSTITUTIONAL BASES FOR VARIOUS ACTIONS

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 13 Oct 84 p 8

[Article by Lloyd L. Noel]

[Text] SINCE my last article in this column on whether or not the Interim Advisory Councillors (IAC) had a Mandate, a number of things have taken place in the Legal and Constitutional field.

Foremost among them has been the announcement by the Governor-General, on the advice, no doubt of the IAC, that General Elections will be held in Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique on Monday 3rd, December, 1984. Wonder if they had a mandate for making that decision.

Well, if it is not entrenched in the suspended constitution then am sure State necessity will support them, but my own position remains, that it is an act of gross irresponsibility in the current situation in Grenada today. Time, and the resulting consequences, will tell one way or another.

The so-called opening and naming of Point Salines International Airport has been another big decision by the IAC--I simply make the comment in question form--who is fooling who? Maybe I will do a separate article on that topic later in this column.

Tuesday 9th October amidst the long forgotten traditional fan-fare of Police Band and smartly dressed Police Officers marching from Fort George to the High Court, and the Chief Justice inspecting a guard of honour in the Court Yard, with the great majority of Lawyers all robed, and two wigged, in attendance, the Criminal Assizes opened in St George's.

The excitement, or the high point, of the occasion was the fate of the pending cases against those nineteen persons remanded at Richmond Hill Prison and charged with the murder of Maurice Bishop and others on October, 19th, 1983. Only Mr. Karl Hudson-Phillips-Q.C. and his junior Counsel for the Prosecution attended, but no one appeared for the Defence.

However, the case was formally called by the Chief Justice and adjourned to Tuesday 16th October, 1984. He also announced that the venue will be the designated Magistrate's Court at the Old Lions Den at Richmond Hill, this

time operating as a High Court in its Criminal Jurisdiction. The Legal rumour is that the Cases will not be started next week anyway, because neither side, Prosecution or Defence, is ready to go ahead, therefore, the most likely outcome on Tuesday seems to be another adjournment to the February Assizes in 1985. And that too poses further problems, because I understand from reliable sources, that certain members of the current Prosecution team will be re-considering their retainers to prosecute further, depending on who forms the new Government after 3rd December.

Another very good reason why the IAC was the most suitable administration to see such matters through, because we may end up losing very competent people and then having to settle for second best.

An interesting side line of the said case is the fact that the Jury Ordinance was amended to make provision for sixty instead of thirty Jurors as in the past. Now if that was intended to provide a panel of Jurors for the Richmond Hill Court, it would seem that the Authorities are not quite ready yet. Under normal circumstances, an accused person can object to four Jurors as their names are called, without giving any reason for the objection. This means therefore that if all nineteen accused exercise their right of objections, then seventy-six Jurors could be discarded before a possible Twelve are chosen, and there is still the right of objection to other Jurors by showing cause. So what is the point of a maximum of sixty Jurors when the possibility exists that at least Eighty-eight could very well be needed to even get the case started?

The Legal Luminaries making those decisions may have the answer that my humble mind, or Legal brain (if any) cannot yet comprehend.

As the Election date draws nearer and seems to be a fait accompli, another constitutional teaser has been crossing my mind that I wish to share with readers of this column.

If any party gets a clear majority of the seats on December 3rd, or a coalition is formed thereafter to bring about a new Government to replace the Governor-General and his IAC, what is going to happen about the suspended constitution and the Courts Order which forms part thereof?

The Governor-General existed from October, 1983, with most of the constitution in suspension, and I doubt he will change that status before December 3rd. Will an elected Government under the said constitution, or rather the parts that are back into full force and effect of law, still leave the constitution suspended for any period at all?

Whether such suspension continues for one day or one month after an elected Government has been duly declared, would in my opinion, be even more farcical than the situation under the Governor-General, if that is possible. And if the constitution is immediately brought back into full force and effect--including the Courts Order and therefore The Associated States (now O.E.C.S.) and Grenada Supreme Court and all that implies--then what will be the position with our current Grenada Supreme Court and all that that implies?

Either alternative will pose or create mammoth constitutional problems for a newly elected Government to handle immediately on coming into office. Should not those problems have been cleared up by the IAC before handing over the reins of Government? Getting Grenada back into the O.E.C.S. Supreme Court Jurisdiction under the Court's Order will need negotiations and consultations at various levels, that takes time, and the IAC had the time which the new Government will not have in the light of the other very pressing Economic and Administrative problems facing them.

Nevertheless, the questions of the Jurisdiction of the Court in Grenada, and the constitutional position of any new Government are also very, very important, because therein lies the Legality or otherwise of everything done in Grenada from December 4th 1984, quite apart from the Legality or otherwise of the actions and omissions of the Governor-General and the IAC from October, 25th 1983, to December 3rd, 1984.

It would seem to me that rather than solving problems, we may be creating others of much greater magnitude.

I sincerely hope am wrong, for the sake of Peace, Order and Good Government in our dear land, but something keeps nagging me that serious problems are looming just around the corner, and our people are, as always simply keeping quiet and either pretending that all is well, or that it does not concern them.

Goodness knows who it concerns, not all of us and like the late T. A. Marryshow once said--"If you do not interfere with politics, then politics will interfere with you".

CSO: 3298/095

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHES TRIPARTITE LABOR ADVISORY COUNCIL

St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 6 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] THE Interim Government is in the course of setting up a Labour Advisory Council comprising three representatives each from the Trade Union Movement, the Employers Federation and the Government.

This was revealed by Mr. William Otway, President of the Grenada Employers Federation in his remarks at the opening of the 19th Interim Meeting of the Caribbean Employers Confederation which began at the Spice Island Inn on Thursday morning.

In a message sent to the meeting by Dr. Patrick Emmanuel, member of the Advisory Council responsible for Labour--and read by Miss Carmen Scott, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry--Dr. Emmanuel also dealt with the matter and said it will be useful among other things, in monitoring the industrial relations scene, anticipating difficulties and providing a forum for the constructive resolution of problems, reviewing legislation and putting forward agreed proposals for amendment and new departures and considering the possibility of developing a code for industrial relations in Grenada.

Dr. Emmanuel's message, which expressed his regret at being unable to personally attend the meeting due to his absence from the state on important government business, also stated that while the industrial climate in Grenada had been generally peaceful there were "here and there employers who have taken the irresponsible stand that Trade Unions can be disregarded in Grenada and some Unionists have assumed that industrial agreements can be breached with impunity."

He added that by and large, good sense has prevailed and congratulated the local Employers Federation for the highly responsible manner in which it performed for the past year.

In his remarks, Mr. Otway said that he expected the Labour Advisory Council to work in the interest of all the people and promote a healthy relationship between labour and management. He commented that his organisation had experienced Governments in the role of Union whereas they should be the moderator.

President of the Caribbean Employers Confederation Randall Goddard, in his address, touched on the present situation in Grenada and expressed the hope that the country will elect a government which will take Grenada forward in a manner the people can be proud of.

Mr. Goddard said that all territories in the region are still suffering from the effects of the world economic recession of the last few years and the outlook is grim. He said that this is a time for careful management and tight control of costs and expenses--a time for restraint if we must ride out the period of unemployment which is serious.

He also felt that improvement in productivity must be achieved.

"We have become too complacent and too ready to accept low standards of performance", Mr. Goddard said. "We must aim for excellence and management must set the example." He added that private sector organisations must work closely together in bringing about economic recovery.

At the end of the formal part of the opening, a vote of thanks was removed by Mr. Godson Neptune.

Main items on the agenda for the two day meeting were Tripartism in Caribbean territories (such as is now being approached in Grenada and was reintroduced in Trinidad in 1982) and Co-ordination and integration of social security systems in the territories. The meeting was also expected to review training facilities and programmes available in the region and prepare for an important ILO (International Labour Organisation) Round Table Conference which will be held in Trinidad in April 1985 just before the Annual General Meeting of the Confederation.

CSO: 3298/096

BRIEFS

CRITICISM OF FARE HIKE—A RELEASE issued by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Construction and Housing has severely criticised the increase of Bus Fares by over sixty per cent a few weeks ago. The statement said that there was no justification for the steep increases since the prices for gasoline and spare parts have remained fairly stable. It is unfortunate, the statement said, that members of the public are being asked to bear such a burden to satisfy the unreasonable expectations of a few. It is this attitude to get rich quickly at the expense of others that is chiefly responsible for social unrest and bitterness. The department said that the Transport Board has recently completed a review of costs involved in the operation of buses and taxis and has drawn up a tariff of fares to cover both types of vehicles. The statement concluded by saying that the new rates will soon be implemented as law and calling upon drivers to stop the fleecing of the driving public by charging unreasonable fares. [Text] [St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 6 Oct 84 p 2]

NEW INDUSTRIES—EIGHTEEN new industries will be established in Grenada, Mr. Arnold Cruickshank, the Interim member responsible for Agriculture, Industrial Development and Natural Resources disclosed at a recent Press Conference. In fact two of these industries have already started production, the Ingles Toy Factory, the Nutmeg Kit Market Project and other factories are in the process of getting off the ground. According to Mr. Cruickshank the major constraint which is slowing down the establishment of the other factories is the lack of factory space. To help this problem the Interim Administration have approached the Caribbean Development Bank for a loan so that 4,000 sq. ft. of factory space can be constructed. As a temporary measure some garage sheds in the True Blue areas are being rehabilitated. Some of the industries that will soon be seen in Grenada are a detergent factory, a commercial seamoss plant, an electrical fitting company and an envelope firm. Also at the press conference, Mr. Cruickshank revealed that the Interim Administration has been looking at new outlets by which they can remedy the economic decline that the Nutmeg Industry has been facing in recent years. [Text] [St Georges THE GRENADIAN VOICE in English 13 Oct 84 p 16]

CSO: 3298/096

HOYTE HAILS FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY; PROTESTS NOTED

MIRROR on Worker Protests

Georgetown MIRROR in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] SUGAR workers continue their struggle for food, wages and better working conditions by staging protest strikes at Rose Hall, Canje, and Albion. It is understood that Guysuco's chairman, Harold Davis, was booked to visit these areas but changed plans due to the strike actions.

Workers at Rose Hall downed tools on Wednesday last and those at Albion on Thursday. Two weeks ago workers at Versailles took strike action to force Guysuco to make arrangements for sugar workers to receive adequate food supplies at reasonable prices.

Repeated representations were made by sugar workers through GAWU to get adequate food supplies in the sugar belt. However, the authorities have been dragging their feet. The food shortage is getting worse with the government making only promises to the people. While workers in a number of enterprises and industries are getting quotas of essential goods, sugar workers are left in the cold getting nothing. They charge discrimination in distribution.

As a result of the deteriorating food situation there has been growing disenchantment among workers. As a result production is being severely hampered in vital areas such as sugar, bauxite and rice.

Guysuco is showing poor production results. After eight weeks of grinding in the second crop total production for the crop stands at 48,240 tons which is only 75 per cent of the estimated target for that period. Guysuco, in a statement said production was hampered by mechanical downtime, strikes and poor cane supply to factories. It also announced that Chairman Harold Davis would be visiting all estates.

Prime Minister's Address

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by George Alleyne]

[Text]

PRIME Minister Desmond
Hoyte observed with

gratification yesterday that in
terms of food self-sufficiency,

Guyanese have come a long way, and that there are only a few items the nation needs to import.

He recalled that when the Government banned and restricted the importation of certain food items, there were predictions of riots, bloodshed, and revolution. But none of these things happened because Guyanese are mature, he said. He observed that, in 1984, the nation is still alive and has survived with dignity in a hostile world.

Cde. Hoyte addressed these remarks to a gathering of farmers, agricultural workers, regional officials, schoolchildren and others at the Linden Sports Complex as he launched "Agriculture Month" activities in Region Ten and declared open a food crop and livestock fair. This was the main launching ceremony for national "Agriculture Month" programme and it attracted farmers from as far away as the Berbice River.

PROPAGANDA

The Prime Minister said that at the time food imports were cut, the foreign food exporting countries realised that such a move meant that they had lost a market. They sent delegations to persuade the Government to change the decision, and some even offered loans with which to purchase their food. But when they failed, they mounted propaganda to hamper this country's efforts, he said.

The Prime Minister remarked that over the past ten years the world has been threatened by the spectre of famine. He spoke of the projection that there would be food deficits in the 1980s and 1990s, and noted that in many countries these forecasts have become a reality.

TRIBUTE

Cde. Hoyte said that it was not by accident that Linden (an industrial community) was chosen as the site for the main rally to launch "Agriculture Month". He said that there was a need to emphasise that industrial and agricultural development are interdependent. "While agriculture is of primary importance . . . we need to walk on both feet."

He said that the industry must support agricultural development and agriculture must provide the sustenance to enable workers to produce. He paid special tribute to farmers in the riverain areas and workers of the bauxite industry. The bauxite workers came in for an added compliment for achieving a higher level of production than in many years before.

The Prime Minister asked his audience to be vigilant and to look out for detractors. He spoke with dismay of a recent occasion when a local trade union passed a resolution calling for the re-importation of wheat flour. He observed that that association was asking Guyanese to ignore their farmers, allowing them to remain in poverty while supporting farmers in other countries.

While noting that today Guyana has an abundance of highly nutritious food, he declared that anyone who advocates that this nation imports food is subversive. He urged the people to confront the detractors and let them know that the course is set and that there will be no deviation.

Cde. Hoyte referred to upcoming national budgetary allocations, in which a major part of the nation's resources will be put into agricultural development.

Region Six Project

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] REHABILITATION work in the Regions to increase agricultural development and in Region Six a massive project, scheduled to last four years, is under way in the Black Bush Polder and its frontlands in Block III. The project, which has already begun in the Lesbeholden Scheme, one of the four agricultural settlements in Black Bush Polder, will cost the Guyana Government \$28 million and will bring under cultivation improvement to 48 000 acres of land. The work is being done by Zenith Construction Company, a local firm.

Under the project the drainage and irrigation facilities in the Polder will be rehabilitated with benefit to the rich and fertile farmlands in Block III. The work is being done by a phased process of rehabilitation of the three pumping stations at Black Bush Polder and two at Manarabisi.

The project manager, revealed these facts when Minister of State within the Ministry of Regional Development, Comrade Harold Singh and a team of senior government officials and regional officers, inspected the rehabilitation work.

The project manager revealed that work on the Mibicuri outfall channel and the construction of three "turn out" regulators in Block III area will start within three weeks. The first phase of the project should be completed ahead of schedule before the end of the year.

At a face-the-nation meeting attended by Minister Singh at Lesbeholden, residents who packed the school hall acclaimed the development project as a step in the right direction of increased production and pledged to give their support in every way.

Supplies to CARICOM

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 5

[Text] In the increasing realisation that Guyana has the resources to supply the consumer needs of the Caricom community, members of the staff from the Office of the President, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Guyana Marketing Corporation recently completed a survey of the suitability of farmers' produce in Region Six for Caricom and other overseas markets.

The officials are Comrade Felix Gerard of the President's Office Ernest Nelson and Clause Bristol of the Ministry of Agriculture and Comrade D. Lall acting General Manager of the Guyana Marketing Corporation. As part of the surveys systematically being carried out throughout the country the team visited Regions Three Four and Six.

In Regions Six they inspected farms on the East Bank, Berbice Central and Lower Corentyne and Carbwood Creek. Though satisfaction was generally expressed with the crops being grown, one of the officials, pointing the needs of the Caricom market, said that if the export trade was to be developed farmers should be advised about the type and quality they should grow.

Information relevant to the needs of the export market has been collected from the areas visited and the team has already made it known that areas stress will be placed on pumpkins and citrus for export.

Regions Six has already been identified to produce three million pounds of pumpkins by year end

CSO: 3298/076

REPORTAGE ON TUC'S 31ST ANNUAL DELEGATES CONFERENCE

Haynes at Opening Session

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

EX-CHANCELLOR of the Judiciary, J. O. F. Haynes last night called on the country's trade unionists to equip themselves with the necessary skills to meet the changing demands on trade unions today.

He said that while trade unions must still concern themselves with fighting for better wages, salaries and working conditions for employees, they must also address their minds and attend to pressing day to day issues affecting their membership and the community as a whole.

"You owe it to your membership to originate or persist in your efforts to ameliorate these problems and those of transportation with its limited facilities, of education with its brain drain of staff, of health with its multilateral difficulties and of law and order with so much cheating, stealing and violence in our society today," Haynes, now a Professor at the University of Guyana told the unionists.

Cde. Haynes, Head of the Law Faculty at the University of Guyana said that while the role he outlined will be added responsibility for the unions it will in the end benefit the community as a whole. He was declaring open the 31st annual delegates conference of the Guyana Trades Union Congress at Critchlow Labour College.

He told his audience which included Prime Minister

Desmond Hoyte, First Deputy Prime Minister Hamilton Green, Minority Leader Dr. Cheddi Jagan and overseas invitees, that the 24 affiliated unions will have to reach the most sensible and practically helpful decisions on matters they consider of interest to Guyanese.

"Don't merely say what you think is wrong. Suggest what should be done and how," the professor observed in his lengthy but stirring address.

Part of the 14-item opening agenda included presentations to three veteran trade unionists, the address of outgoing President **Samuel Walker**, who served four consecutive terms, and a tribute to **Hubert Nathaniel Critchlow**, widely regarded as the "father" of trade unionism in Guyana and the British Commonwealth.

Before the start of the session, pro-Government pickets lined Woolford Avenue with placards bearing slogans such as: "PNC says no to destabilisation in the industrial sector," and "TUC must support government policies."

More than 100 motions are listed for discussion during the six-day conference. Elections for seats on the TUC executive and more particularly the presidency are expected to highlight the conference. President **Samuel Walker** also addressed the conference last evening.

Walker on Wages

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

Increases in wages and salaries, will not alone materially improve the well being of Guyanese workers, outgoing Trades Union Congress President Samuel Walker told delegates at the opening session Tuesday night of the Trades Union Congress 31st annual conference.

However, the economic stresses and strains, on the membership he said, remain a matter of much concern to the movement.

He said while unions still have to concern themselves with traditional responsibilities, it is necessary today that serious attention be paid to wider economic issues.

"Such issues we have found impact heavily on the value of the goods and services upon which our workers depend for their very life existence," he observed.

Cde Walker, who served four consecutive years, called on the movement to pay attention to the spiralling cost of food. While it is considered a prerequisite for physical development "much attention has now to be given to its spiralling costs against the ability of those who need to purchase even that which is now available for purchase."

Describing the past four years as exciting and challenging, Cde Walker also touched on several other issues affecting workers, the movement and the country's future.

On nationalisation, he said, government has met with many setbacks mainly

because many overseas trained scholars have not returned home, while others have not lived up to expectations.

On the movement's changing role, he observed that there is greater need for involvement and participation at all levels, economic and political in this period of transition to socialism.

Still some progress and improvements can be identified, he said. "Internal programmes of development and infrastructural changes which are intended to improve the economic well being of our people of the country continue to take shape. More recent international links with sister countries both east and west have put Guyana into better focus the world over.

"Our efforts at all levels in advancing education now appears (notwithstanding the drop-outs and those who have abandoned ship) to be achieving its objectives providing the skills we need for the advancement and development of our nation," the president told the gathering. The conference continues today. The president concluded his address by calling on the 24 affiliated unions to review the course of recent events and readjust themselves to give the fullest co-operation to the ideals and ideology of government, through the TUC.

Pollydore on Parallel Market

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 28 Sep 84 p 8

[Text]

GUYANA Trades Union Congress General Secretary Joseph Pollydore told the 31st Annual Delegates' Conference of the T.U.C. on Wednesday that buying on the parallel market adds considerably to the Cost-of-Living.

In his report to Congress he pointed out that there is an argument going on between those who feel that the parallel market is undermining the economy and would ultimately bring it to a standstill if it is not contained

and those who think it is providing a service.

He pointed out too, that wherever the parallel market takes strong roots it becomes extremely difficult to control or contain.

During his presentation, Cde. Pollydore discussed a number of topics including the industrial relations situation at Guymine, inter-union disputes, proposed labour legislation, the Labour Amendment Act No. 9, 1984,

amendments to the Constitution, the National Insurance Scheme, the International Monetary Fund and new approaches to the economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Cde. Pollydore also brought delegates up-to-date about the current negotiations between the Government and the T.U.C. for improved wages and salaries for workers in the public sector.

Pollydore on Wage Talks

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] ACCORDING to the TUC not much progress has been made in the discussions with the government for increased wages and salaries. The TUC is claiming an increase that would bring the level to \$30. per day although it admits that this figure is well below the \$1 357 78 per month advocated by the TUC Economic and Research Committee for a family of six and based on prices of March 1984. The present figure for public sector workers is \$12.71 minimum.

'The major obstacle', said Joseph Pollydore, TUC General Secretary, 'is the insistence of the Minister of Finance that the TUC must show ways and means of financing the deficit above the wages increase the govt., was prepared to meet. This insistence he argued, could lead the TUC to ask a number of 'straight questions regarding the extent, if any, to which the unions and workers are culpable for the present precarious state of the country's economy.'

Pollydore said there are certain options open to end the negotiations but that further meetings 'are certainly not going to end in agreement' if the sides seek to place the onus on one another.

Pollydore Report to Conference

Georgetown MIRROR in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] THE 31st Annual Conference of the Guyana Trades Union Conference got off to a lazy start Wednesday last but gathered momentum when General Secretary, Joseph Pollydore, presented his 29-page report reviewing the situation since last year's aborted 30th Conference.

While Pollydore is known for his conciliatory tone, never sticking his neck out too far, the reason probably for his nickname 'the Caribbean fox', this time, however, he did not seek to bury his head in the sand. His caustic remarks are yet another indication that the TUC is being forced out of its passivity, based on the recognition that the trade union movement has a vital role to play at this point in halting the repid decline in the country.

TUC General Secretary, Joseph Pollydore, lashed out at the 'vengeful discrimination' of Guymine in last year's dismissal of some 1,700 bauxite workers after the six-week strike. 'It should not be difficult,' he said, 'at the appropriate stage to establish the many overt and covert acts of vengeful discrimination which the Company perpetrated in the retrenchment process in complete violation of a number of generally accepted industrial relation principles.'

Noting that the industrial relations situation in the bauxite industry 'is still far from being satisfactory' Pollydore declared that it is still necessary to demand 'a public enquiry into certain aspects of the Company's operations....' Coming from the TUC General Secretary, this is a clear manifestation of how the nationalised industries are run, leading to the near chaotic situation as obtains today.

Pollydore knows fully well that as presently constituted the TUC has little or no teeth and would prefer to see the bigger unions properly represented on the Executive Committee. 'It is illogical,' he said, 'that the TUC could be considered as being fully representative when GAWU with 15,000 members in the sugar industry is not represented on the TUC Ex-Co, and the bauxite unions only partially represented.'

Through manipulation and the desire to further emasculate the trade union movement, the pro-PNC elements ousted the unions representing the two most important sections of the working class, bauxite and sugar. This was done mainly because of their militancy in fighting against the anti-worker actions of the regime.

In dealing with political influences within the TUC the General Secretary pointed out that it would be 'naive not to expect that the respective political parties would seek to enhance their influence among the trade unions and the TUC,' He however made it clear that it would be 'poor political strategy to take this position to a point of calculatively seeking to block particular unions from gaining seats on the TCU Executive Council.'

The TUC is seeking to put some life into the Trades Union Youth Movement. Here again there has been serious problems. Pollydore exposed the vindictiveness of some who, while shouting about the role of the youths, had leaders of the TUYM dismissed. 'Some of its leaders,' he disclosed, 'were identified and dismissed from their employment simply because' in pursuance of a new status for youths, they spoke out against what they saw as injustices and discrimination..."

Barring of GMWU Officials

Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] THE Saw Mill and Forest Workers' Union are now entitled to participate and vote at the current Annual Delegates' Conference of the Guyana Trades Union Congress, but four of the officials of the Guyana Mine Workers' Union have been debarred from participating or voting at the Conference.

This is the result of two injunction proceedings heard before two judges at the Guyana High Court yesterday.

On September 25, an injunction had been granted to a six-union group restraining the Saw Mill and Forest Workers' Union from participating in the Conference on the grounds that the union was unfinancial and had failed to file its returns. However, the Order was discharged yesterday.

The judge did this after hearing arguments from a team of lawyers who had submitted documents to prove that the union was a financial affiliate and had in fact filed its returns.

The successful lawyers were before another judge later in the day representing four persons in an action seeking a declaration that the officers of the Guyana Mine Workers' Union are not entitled to participate at the Conference.

An interim injunction was granted restraining the four top union officials from acting on the posts. They were also restricted from participating and voting at the current conference, which is expected to conclude today.

The defendants, according to the allegations of the plaintiff are no longer in the employ of Guymine and as such do not fall within the rules of the Guyana Mine Workers' Union.

It was argued that since they could not be regarded as members of the union they could not hold the post of officers nor vote on behalf of the union.

Government Appeal for Productivity

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Text]

MINISTER of Manpower and Co-operative Kenneth Denny has invited delegates at the Guyana Trades Union Congress Annual Delegates' Conference to formulate a constructive programme for "Increasing our production and productivity."

According to him, "what we want for the workers in this country is a higher standard of living and a better quality of life." Minister Denny, who was a delegate at the conference, was speaking during the debate and discussion on the General Secretary's Report.

He dealt specifically with aspects that pertained to the

wage negotiations between the T.U.C and Government.

Cde Denny also replied to PPP leader, Dr Cheddi Jagan's call for a political solution to the economic crisis in the country.

During his contribution Cde Jagan accused the government of unnecessary spending and declared that a political solution was the answer to the problems in the country.

Replying directly to Dr. Jagan, Cde Denny asked:

"Is it to be followed ipso facto that a mere getting together of the political parties in this country will bring an end to the economic problems?" He said that the crisis lies in the area of production, and made the call for increased productivity.

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 2 Oct 84 p 8

[Text]

GUYANA Trades Union Congress General Secretary, Joseph Pollydore has expressed the hope that the wind of change that has blown new faces into the upper echelon, would bring a change in relationships aimed at strengthening the Movement.

And newly-elected President George Daniels declared that his new Executive Council will shortly be working out ways and means of involving representatives of the eight unions with no seat on the executive involved in the work of the Council.

Addressing the closing session on Sunday evening, Cde Pollydore exhorted the 23 affiliates of the TUC to work closer together in the interest of unity of the Movement.

Although the conference did not complete its work and had to adjourn tentatively to November 17 and 18, the General Secretary considered that the deliberations were successful.

Cde Pollydore noted that there were old and new faces on the executive and declared he was confident that he would be able to work with

the new executive.

Apart from the President, the other officers elected are: First Vice-President—Frank Andrews (A.T.&G.W.U.) Second Vice-President—Gordon Todd (C.C.W.U.) Third Vice-President—Komal Chand (G.A.W.U.) Principal Assistant Secretary—S.R. Thorne (L.G.O.A.) Assistant Secretaries—Frank Facey (A.T.&G.W.U.) Norman Nauth (P.S.U.) and T. Anson Sancho (A.M.M.) Treasurer, Nancoomar Gopaul (NAACIE); Organising Secretary—Lincoln Lewis (GBSU), and Assistant Organising Secretary—James Dastagir (G.A.W.U.).

The 15-member committee: Leslie Melville (PSU), Clive Thomas (UGSA), Cleveland Charran (MPCA), Jean Persico (GTU), Christopher James (GMWU), Kenneth Denny (AMM), Samuel Walker (GLU), Albert Boodhoo (GAWU), Agnes Bend-Kirton-Holder (GLU), Selwyn Felix (PTWU), Walter Richardson, (GMWU), Stanton Critchlow (GLU) Sallahuddin (GTU) Selo Baichan (UAAW) and Nandram Singh (NAACIE).

CSO: 3298/076

PUBLIC SERVANTS WIN RIGHT TO APPEAL PSC DECISIONS

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 28 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

A BILL, which provides for the setting up of a Public Service Appellate Tribunal that will give public servants the right of appeal from decisions of the Public Service Commission was passed in the National Assembly yesterday.

Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte, who piloted the Bill through all its stages with the support of the Minority People's Progressive Party, and the United Force, disclosed that the Tribunal would be high-powered and broad-based.

Subject to certain exceptions, an appeal shall lie to the Tribunal from every decision of the Public Service Commission in respect of appointment by promotion to any public office, or exercise of disciplinary control over any person holding, or acting in any public office. The decisions from which no appeal will lie to the Tribunal are decisions in respect of appointment to any office to which Article 225 of the Constitution applies or a person holding or acting in, any such office and in respect of any appointment which is required to be made by the

President, after consultation with the Commission and any matter referred to in Article 201 (6) to which the Judicial Service Commission has concurred.

Part II of the Bill seeks to alter the Constitution, by the insertion of a new article, 215A — enabling the setting up of the Public Service Appellate Tribunal.

The Prime Minister disclosed that under the legislation the Tribunal shall have as its chairman, a sitting or retired Judge of the Court of Appeal or a Judge of the High Court qualified to be appointed as a Judge of the Court of Appeal.

Every appeal shall be heard by a bench of the Tribunal consisting of the chairman, a member with experience of, and shown capacity in, administration, personnel management or public affairs, and a member who has been appointed on the nomination of the trade union authorised by the appellant to represent him in matters relating to his employment, or if there is no such member, one of the members of the Tribunal representing trade unions, to be nominated by the chairman.

According to the Prime Minister, the Tribunal will have the power of the High Court.

And the Bill provides for a Public Officer, who is appealing to be represented by an Attorney-at-Law if he so desires.

Under the Bill an organisation also has the right to appeal on behalf of an individual.

The PPP's Reepu Daman Persaud, who supported the Bill said that his Party welcomed the legislation which would permit employees in the public sector to have their grievances ventilated fully so that justice would eventually be done.

In winding up the debate Cde Hoyte expressed the hope that public servants would exhibit maturity and refrain from taking to the Tribunal every trivial matter.

For the present it is not proposed to legislate on the Tribunal power to entertain appeals from the decisions of the Teaching Service Commission, the Police Service Commission or the Commissioner of Police, an explanatory memorandum to the Bill said.

THREE NEW BODIES TO COORDINATE AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 24 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

GOVERNMENT proposes to set up three new national bodies to enhance the co-ordination of agricultural policy and practices. Proposals for the establishment of the national bodies are contained in the National Agricultural Research Institute of Guyana Bill 1984.

The Bill will be introduced in the National Assembly Thursday and there will be second readings of a number of other Bills at the sitting.

It provides, for the establishment of the Agricultural Research Committee, the National Agricultural Research Institute of Guyana and the Agricultural Research Advisory Council.

An Order Paper circulated last week also lists for presentation by the Deputy Prime Minister, Planning, Cde. Haslyn Parris, the annual reports of the Economic Planning Ministry for the years 1982 and 1983.

The Minister of Finance, Cde. Carl Greenidge, is also listed to present government's comments on the report of the Public Accounts Committee for the year 1987.

Bills having their second reading provide for the establishment of a Public Service Appellate Tribunal, and a Guyana Manufacturing and Industrial Development Authority. A third Bill, to have its second reading is the Energy (Amendment) Bill 1984.

The Energy Bill provides for the Minister of Energy to be Chairman of the Energy Authority if no other person is appointed to the position. Where the Chairman is the Minister, he is also empowered to delegate his functions as top executive of the Authority to any other member or officer of the Authority.

Thursday's sitting of the Assembly will also deal with the second reading of the Bank of Guyana (Amendment) Bill 1984.

CSO: 3298/077

NATIONAL SERVICE IN SPOTLIGHT, MARKS 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Burnham Tours

Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] PRESIDENT Forbes Burnham will today begin a four-day tour of Guyana National Service (GNS) Centres, the Office of the President announced yesterday.

His packed programme coincides with the celebrations to mark the 10th anniversary of the GNS.

During his tour, President Burnham is expected to meet with pioneers and staff at the Koriri, Kimbia and New Opportunity Corps locations.

He is also scheduled to visit the quarries in the Mazaruni River area.

While at Koriri, the President will take the opportunity to meet with the residents of that area.

Decline in Standards

Georgetown SUNDAY CHRONICLE in English 23 Sep 84 p 11

[Article by Vanessa Cort]

[Text]

SINCE its formation 10 years ago the Guyana National Service [GNS] has undergone a number of changes. Some of these have been a consequence of the worsening economic climate both at home and abroad, while others were necessary for the consolidation and improvement of an organisation which found itself in danger of over extension.

It was his concern with this latter issue which led the Director General of the GNS, Colonel Joe Singh, to pursue

an active re-structuring policy upon his appointment three years ago.

"When I took over in 1981 I felt we had to consolidate...we were stretching ourselves too thinly," said the amiable Head of the GNS, at a recent interview with the Chronicle.

The major focus of the restructing policy was that of decentralising the decision-making process for more efficient functioning of the organisation.

"Prior to this, decisions were made in

Georgetown...and with centres in interior locations this meant delays during which personnel could do nothing," said the man whose very presence seems to command respect.

So centres were identified and provided with the necessary structures to make certain decisions. This was backed by quarterly visits from management personnel from Georgetown.

"I think the system has been successful over the last two years," said the DG. He pointed out that it has also benefited city personnel who then had more time to plan and develop strategies.

With a permanent staff of around 1 200, the GNS, has a mandate for production, training and defence, and can find itself responsible for up to 2 000 pioneers a year.

These include University of Guyana students and Public Service Ministry scholars, GNS staff, teacher-officers, and representatives of various agencies, as well as volunteers.

This influx has in recent years severely taxed the Service in terms of its ability to provide suitable staff to undertake training in the various fields.

In addition, there has been an exodus of trained staff from the Service causing a lowering of standards.

"Taken as a whole, standards have definitely declined," said the Colonel.

In order to arrest this situation staff are now

regularly required to upgrade their skills and the Service is making every effort to attract academically qualified persons. This move is coupled with a renewed orientation drive particularly in schools and universities.

The University of Guyana Council has been approached and has accepted the setting up of a Cadet Corps on campus. This Corps would disseminate information on all aspects of the Service, including opportunities open to graduates.

In schools the system is even more comprehensive with National Service now forming a part of the curricula and teacher-trainers being given orientation courses. Hence the Youth Brigade and National Cadet Corps become integral parts of the school programme and not appendages.

His frontier stints while in the Army served the Director-General in good stead, as he remarked that he was therefore familiar with many of the GNS Centres and their personnel, and so could settle in more easily.

"I think we have a lot to be proud of...the Service has been a very dynamic organisation," he said.

But exhibiting the same degree of disarming frankness which he had shown throughout the interview, he added: "I think the persons who should really judge us are the Guyanese people...and our superiors in the government."

Role in Food Diversification

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The Guyana National Service is stepping ahead in its diversification programme in another venture to increase its self-sufficiency in food products especially sources of protein. Pekin ducks have been introduced to several GNS locations including Kimbia, NOC and Papaya.

This new livestock activity is aimed at producing more poultry meat to offset the short fall created by the reduced availability of hatching eggs in the chicken industry.

To date, flocks of Pekin ducks are doing well especially at the New Opportunity Corps where the environment is ideal--ready sources of fresh water ponds and

availability of feed from the nearby Rice Milling operations at Anna Regina and other factories along the Essequibo Coast.

In addition to this introduction of alternate source of protein, GNS staff members are also experimenting in methods of increasing the meat production of the birds. They are also trying to achieve a suitable cross with creole ducks. This is intended partly to increase the hardiness and ability to produce fertilised eggs.

The GNS had earlier looked to rabbits as a source of protein. In the meantime the Service is making plans to expand its cattle production, and will continue to experiment with ways and means of reducing dependency on protein requirements for Staff, pioneers and possible supply to the nation.

Agricultural Experimentation

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] Agriculture is the key to the economic survival of the nation. and if Guyanese are to pursue the policy of self sufficiency in food we must embark upon massive projects geared to provide us with new and productive crops to replace imported food.

To this end, the Guyana National Service, one of the most agriculturally progressive organisations in the country has been ensuring that appropriate substitutes are introduced to fill the vacuum created by the restricted importation of certain food items.

Since its establishing at Kimbia on October 1, 1974 the GNS has been directing its efforts at experimentation of new varieties of seeds, crops and method of cultivation, fertilisation and its like. At present, over 10 acres of savannah lands at Kimbia are under experimental cultivation.

The new crops are soya bean, castor bean, and channa. Pink-eyed and minica varieties of black-eye and an Indian strain of cotton are receiving attention of the agri staff at Kimbia.

Should the castor bean and soya bean project prove feasible, the nation will certainly benefit. Castor bean has medicinal value and is useful in the manufacture of paint oil.

Soya bean could be a boost to the national self sufficiency drive for edible oil and stock feed.

The "PINK EYE" black-eye shows sign of vigorous and productive growth at Kimbia and is likely to be cultivated on a large scale. The Indian variety of cotton also is doing well, but due to its tall height could only be harvested by hand. Channa, on the other hand, flourishes best at higher altitudes.

Further studies will have to be made before the GNS administration makes its policy.

Predominance of Volunteers

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 27 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

DIRECTOR-GENERAL of the Guyana National Service, Colonel Joe Singh has pointed out that the majority of the GNS pioneers are volunteers.

Colonel Singh made this clear on a recent 'Face the Nation' programme when he was questioned on the matter of obligatory National Service.

Remarking that only University of Guyana students and Public Service Ministry scholars were compelled to do a stint in the Service, the DG voiced his approval at this measure.

He declared that the students were using tax payers' money to undertake their studies and felt that it was only right that they should therefore make some contribution to the nation.

The GNS enlists up to 2 000

pioneers and only a small percentage of these are students, he said.

The GNS head however, acknowledged that "there is some truth" in complaints from students that they are often picked on. He attributed this discrimination to the fact that GNS staff may not be as academically advanced as the students and sometimes purposefully harass them during drills and like exercises.

In order to overcome this, Colonel Singh stated, the Service was constantly seeking to raise the academic level of its staff by regular skills upgrading programmes.

Before they leave the Service all pioneers are also given the opportunity to voice their grievances as well as to make suggestions on improvements.

Cotton Failure

Georgetown MIRROR in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] IN a Face The Nation interview over GBS, Director/General of the Guyana National Service, (GNS) Colonel Joe Singh admitted, when questioned by the MIRROR, that cotton production has failed. While the cost of cotton production escalated, returns diminished, he said. The Guyana National Service had initially promised to produce cotton in sufficient quantities to supply the Chinese-constructed Sanata Textile Mill. However, despite a first fairly good crop, prospects continually diminished until cotton production came to a complete halt. Instead of the average of one bale of cotton per acre, GNS was producing .10 of a bale per acre. Now, GNS has decided to do research, which it admit should have been done before all the high sounding promises were made. Now, to keep the Textile Mill operating at a minimum, cotton has to be imported from USA and other countries, using much needed hard currency. The whole concept of the textile mill was built on the premise that cotton would be produced locally.

The irony of using hard currency to import raw cotton was inadvertently stressed by Colonel Singh when he spoke of the stone crushing plant run by GNS which could not keep operating due to lack of hard currency to purchase needed spare parts for machinery as well as tyres, tubes, etc. Thus, the stone crushing plants are intermittently out of operation due to hard currency shortages, while the same hard currency has to be used to purchase cotton to keep the Sanata Textile Mill operating, even as it does, at only minimum levels.

University Corps

Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] The Guyana National Service [GNS] intends to establish a University of Guyana [UG] Cadet Corps to strengthen its links with the institution.

Director-General Colonel Joe Singh told new UG students Thursday that the proposed Corps would teach pioneering skills and also facilitate a link between students and sections of the Joint Services in which they may wish to pursue careers.

Col Singh addressed students on 'The university student and National Service', as part of orientation week activities. He said the full impact of the GNS is seen after graduation, in the level of commitment and professionalism shown by ex-pioneers.

According to the Director-General, the idea of a UG

Cadet Corps has the approval of the University Council and the UG Students' Society (UGSS).

Membership of the Corps, which would be voluntary, would not mean that students will be exempt from the two-month and one-year stints they are ordinarily required to serve in the National Service before graduation, he explained.

As regards the normal National Service stint, Col Singh said a number of problems previously associated with the programme are being resolved. He invited students to enlist with open minds.

Both Col Singh and an earlier speaker, Major Keith Booker, described National Service as a form of preparation and orientation for facing the realities of life.

Col Singh said National Service should not be seen as merely 'time to be served,' but as an opportunity to expand personal experience and increase one's knowledge of the country's history, geography and culture.

Major Booker compared aspects of the National Service Programme with activities of the Scout and other outdoor movements. These activities, he said, help create 'a good person, a rounded person.'

Col Singh also explained that there are opportunities for degree students to serve part of their one-year stint in areas relevant to their disciplines. He identified the Service's commercial crop production as an area where researchers could find 'tremendous' scope for research.

Question of Legal Status

Georgetown OPEN WORD in English 1 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] A special Guyana National Service 10th Anniversary supplement yesterday made the following claim: "In December 1973 he (President Burnham) successfully piloted in the National Assembly a State Paper which rendered the GNS a legal entity".

The GNS and the government are hoping that the people have forgotten everything. They have not.

The State Paper itself said: "There will be a National Service Board incorporated by Act of Parliament with the Prime Minister as Chairman and comprising other Ministers and persons nominated by him".

On January 9, 1984 Mr Burnham confirmed that the State Paper was not an Act of Parliament. In the debate on the State Paper, Mr Burnham said, "Assuming the concurrence of this House, it will be necessary subsequently to introduce legislation to make the National Service law in Guyana".

Close observers of the law making record say the law was never made.

Yesterday, on its 10th anniversary, the GNS claimed that it was made a legal entity by the very State Paper which promised that a law would be introduced later.

The National Service Act in the law books is a colonial wartime Act (World War 11) and has nothing to do with the Guyana National Service as outlined in the State Paper.

Once again, the regime has been caught red-handed trying to pull off a confidence trick.

Regional Recruitment Plan

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text]

THE Directorate of the Guyana National Service proposes to work out a Regional recruitment and training scheme based on technical and production needs of the various Regional administrations to give credence to hinterland development.

Director General of the GNS, Colonel Joe Singh, said that under this proposed scheme, if Region One for example needs 200 hydro-power technicians, the organisation will recruit trainees from that Region only and will structure a course which will embrace the entire community and the project.

He said the experience of the GNS has been one which saw those pioneers who were selected, at random, become reluctant to return to their respective communities to aid development.

But with a deliberate training programme in the area under consideration, the benefit-to-loss ratio is higher, he said.

Colonel Singh said that this scheme has worked tremendously in Tanzania and the directorate is now working on the technical details of such a programme in Guyana.

The Director General said that over its 10 years the

GNS, the major achievements have been the ability to have "survived and expanded."

He said production in the fields of quarrying, gold mining, cotton, and wood products, has not been encouraging over the last three years because of the heavy off-shore dependence for fertilisers, machinery and equipment.

But in agriculture, the GNS has been able to experiment and develop crops of sorghum, channa, corn, castor oil and pink-eye (a legume), he said.

One centre, the New Opportunity Corps at Onderneaming, has been singled out by Col Singh for achieving the highest level of self-sufficiency.

He said that there are 105 head of dairy cattle at the NOC and the excess milk is made available to the community at large. In addition, there is extensive rearing of ducks, broiler and layer chicks and cash crops.

Colonel Singh said that the Young Brigade and National Cadet Corps schemes, is now being supervised by the Ministry of Education and the new thinking, is to use this scheme as the "reservoir" for recruiting pioneers for the service.

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PPP, IN HOUSE DEBATE, URGES IMPROVED ECONOMIC PLANNING

Georgetown MIRROR in English 30 Sep 84 p 4

[Text] THE PPP reiterated its demand for a centrally planned economy during a debate in the National Assembly on the Guyana Manufacturing and Industrial Development Agency Bill 1984. Economics spokesman, Narbada Persaud called for effective planning in the economy and pointed out that considering the vast amounts of lands available, there should be development with emphasis on agriculture and industry.

He noted that while for some years now emphasis has been on agriculture, similar emphasis on industry has been sadly lacking, and remarked that the failure to industrialise the economy is one of the reasons for the economic mess today.

Mr. Persaud referred to the several institutions in succession which were set up by the PNC to handle industry. He pointed to their failure, and expressed the hope that with this Agency 'the errors of the past will not be repeated.'

Prime Minister Hoyte in his reply agreed that there is need for an overall development plan, but said that prior to this coming about, relevant institutions must first be built. These he noted will have to come about through widespread involvement of the people. He expressed the hope that in future when those responsible for planning invite the Party to which Mr. Persaud belongs, 'they will get a positive answer.'

He was referring to PPP membership in the State Planning Commission. The Party opted out when it became clear that the Commission would get nowhere.

In the case of the auditing of the Agency's accounts, Mr. Persaud criticised the part of the Bill which stipulates that the Minister will appoint an auditor and urged the government to permit the Auditor General to deal with all accounts of state entities. In reply to this Mr. Hoyte said that while it is the intention to have the Auditor General responsible for all auditing in the public sector, he cannot with the best will in the world, audit all government agencies. It is virtually impossible.

He had noted the failures of the Small Industries Corporation and the Ministry of Manufacturing and Industrial Development, and as he wound up his speech, he

remarked: "If we all work together and give it the necessary support, it can and will be successful." He was referring to the new Agency being set up.

The amendment to the Bank of Guyana Act makes it possible for the Bank to provide guarantees to off-shore lenders who would prefer Central Bank guarantees rather than central government guarantees.

Mr. Persaud drew attention to the \$428 million in foreign debts owed by government corporations up to 1983, and wondered if the central government will still provide guarantees. He also wondered what will happen if a corporation fails to repay government monies owed, or if the corporation folds up. He then asked if this is one of the conditions of the IMF.

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STATEMENT SCORES DLM, VANGUARD ATTACKS ON PPP

Georgetown MIRROR in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] The People's Progressive Party in a press statement has expressed its "disgust over the stupid open telegram issued by the mini-party calling itself the DLM. This nasty telegram purports to protest against alleged coalition plans between the PPP and the PNC. No such plans exist. The DLM is already notorious for being a promoter of lies, slander and misrepresentation to gain cheap publicity.

"In its usual rabid anti-communist behaviour, the DLM has circulated its wicked propaganda against the PPP based on a similarly wicked and erroneous report which appeared in the Catholic Standard. The DLM and Brindley Benn's Working People's Vanguard Party, which also issued attacks on the PPP based on the said report, have chosen not to take into consideration the reply made to the Standard and published therein, by the leader of the PPP, which was also published in the Mirror.

"The PPP speaks for the workers, the farmers, the progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in Guyana, contrary to the anti-national DLM which is a shameless mouthpiece of US imperialism, financially and otherwise connected to the CIA.

"As the Marxist-Leninist vanguard party of Guyana, the PPP is within its rights to propose initiatives to get this country moving forward again as it was under the PPP government. As such the PPP proposes a Political Solution (endorsed by the TUC) based on 3 broad pillars: 1) Anti-imperialism. 2) Socialist Orientation. 3) Democracy.

"The PPP does not exclude the PNC if that party agrees to these broad progressive conditions and indicates to the PPP its adherence to them. The PPP realises that these conditions cannot be accepted by the DLM and its bedmates for obvious reasons, reeking of anti-communism, pro-imperialism and national betrayal to US imperialism.

"The goor is open however for any other party besides the ruling party which indicates its acceptance of these broad principles formulating a Political Solution. On these principles the PPP is not prepared to compromise, and the PPP will also not compromise its Marxist Ideology or socialist objective under any circumstances.

"It is strange that while telling continuous lies to the effect that the "PPP and PNC are one" the DLM wants to "unite" with the PPP. The PPP will not unite with pro-imperialist and pro-CIA outfits which are virtual trojan horses for US imperialist rape and plunder.

"The PPP is also the acknowledged foremost champion of free and fair elections and electoral struggle in Guyana, and has been carrying on this battle single-handedly, even when some miniparties in 1980 "boycotted" the rigged general elections, and denounced the PPP for contesting. Now these same parties are planning to contest the 1985 elections which will be rigged.

Grand Plan

"The PPP has no interest besides those of the working people, and will not be dictated to or permit itself to be used by anti-national rightwing elements whose very philosophy and reason for existence is anti-working class, reactionary and pro-fascist. The grand plan by the US-backed mini-right forces to force the PNC to accept the IMF's anti-people dictat and imperialism's denationalisation will fail. The PPP has always been constructive: we oppose denationalisation and fight for democratisation.

The PPP will determine the course the struggle takes in the interest of the people and the territorial integrity and independence of Guyana.

"Betrayal lurks in the breasts of the DLM. That group wants to plunge a dagger into the spine of the suffering Guyanese working people, while posing disgustingly and hypocritically as their "friend". The PPP is on the alert and will thwart this evil design."

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COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION WITH GDR

Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 1

[Article by W.H.S.]

[Text] The Guyana/GDR Solidarity and Friendship Committee which has just been established will play an important role in developing further the already friendly and fruitful relations that exist between Guyana and the German Democratic Republic.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were established in August, 1972 and since then there has been a steady development of these and relations in other areas, especially in the field of trade.

The Solidarity and Friendship Committee intends to broaden and deepen relations between Guyana and GDR particularly those concerned with culture education and sport.

To this end it will promote cultural exchanges through books, newspapers, films, video tapes, lectures, musical performances and exhibitions.

On October 7 next the G.D.R. will celebrate the 36th anniversary of its establishment. It was in September 1949 that the Western, occupation powers--the U.S.A., Britain and France--established what is known today as the Federal Republic (West Germany). Shortly afterwards a new state was established in what was then known as the Soviet zone of occupation. This is the state known today as the German Democratic Republic.

Recognition

The Second World War had ended only four years previously and life was still very difficult for the whole population of the GDR. Moreover, recognition was not accorded the GDR by countries outside the Socialist bloc initially. But as the GDR recovered from its war wounds and became a viable entity, recognition was won, first from Non-Aligned countries in the Third World and later from the developed countries in both the east and west.

The GDR did not have an easy time in its early years. Various attempts were made by the Western powers--and especially West Germany--to undermine and

destroy the GDR. The so-called Hallstein Doctrine of the Federal Republic, for example, required all states that had diplomatic relations with West Germany to have no relations whatever with the GDR.

Peace Policy

As the GDR grew in strength, however, this doctrine became completely unworkable and in the late 1960s it was quietly dropped. By 1971 West Germany had become reconciled to the G.D.R's existence. Diplomatic relations were established and they both became members of the United Nations. From the inception the GDR's foreign policy has reflected that country's desire for peace, anti-imperialism and friendship among all nations.

When the GDR celebrates its 35th anniversary in October it will have much to look back on and to be proud of. It has maintained and upheld the noble traditions in art and culture, especially the German musical tradition. Orchestral performances of classical music, opera, the ballet and the theatre flourish in the GDR.

In science, technology and industry the GDR occupies a leading position in the World, and everyone acknowledges its standard of living is the highest of any Socialist country.

In sport the GDR is second to none and has demonstrated its prowess time and again in various international competitions, not least in the Olympic Games.

During last week a ceremony was held at the office of the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace at which the Guyana G.D.R. Solidarity and Friendship Committee was officially launched.

Several of the executive members of the Committee are former students in the GDR. Present at the ceremony was the GDR Trade Representative, Cde Guenter Maeser, who expressed his pleasure to be associated with the new committee and pledged his full support for its aims. Also present was the Committee's Patron, Cde Leon Dundas, General Manager of the Guyana Rice Board.

Cde. Dundas said he had followed with great interest and admiration, developments and progress in the GDR. He too pledged his co-operation and support for the Guyana/G.D.R. Solidarity and Friendship Committee and its work.

Office-bearers of the Committee are:-

President--Cleveland Lewis;

Secretary--Janice Rohlehr;

Assistant Secretary--Dr Raymond Rogers;

Treasurer--Kamrul Bacchus.

Committee members--Paul Bonar, Gordon Richards, R. Williams, Deodat Lall and Motilall Sarjoo.

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BRIEFS

MORE ON BURNHAM ENTOURAGE--The Chronicle of Monday, September 17 gave little information on President Burnham's hurried trip to Cuba last week, only mentioning that Winston Murray, Head of the Department of International Economic Co-operation and Doctors RND Raja and Lennox Applewaithe, veterinarians accompanied him. Political observers are still pondering the fact that Deputy Prime Minister Hamilton Green was part of the entourage. Green had returned from a trip to Romania and the USSR. Latest information is that he has now returned to Havana. Other persons accompanying the President included Dr. Van West Charles, who is generally part of his father-in-law's entourage, but two new faces, Colonel Morgan of the GNS and Martindale of the People's Militia also joined the President's entourage. There is still speculation, started from a BBC Report that the real purpose of Burnham's visit was for medical reasons. [Text] [Georgetown MIRROR in English 23 Sep 84 p 4]

COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS--The President has named 16 persons to 3 important commissions in the country, their appointments being for one year. --To the Police Service Commission the following members are named: Donald Robinson, Alexander Crum-Ewing, Harold Martin and Ganesh Persaud. Mr. Robinson is chairman. --To the Public Service Commission members named are as follows: Edward Burke, Samuel Luke, Abdul Ali, Owen Sinclair, Veronica Chandisingh, Frank Emery. Mr. Burke is chairman. --To the Teaching Service Commission the following persons are named: Francis Williams, Benjamin Moses, Olga Cruikshank, Miriam Cambridge, Cyril Khan, Claude Holder. Mr. Williams is the chairman. The PPP has strong reservations over the way these commissions are constituted, and has been making consistent demands for changes in the overall interest of the economy and the country as a whole. These demands have fallen so far however on deaf ears. [Text] [Georgetown MIRROR in English 23 Sep 84 p 4]

SUGAR STRIKES--THE chopping up of a cane scale supervisor while on his way to work in the night has angered sugar workers at Skeldon, and who are demanding that transportation be provided for them. This was one of the demands they sought to enforce when a strike was called on Tuesday. A picketing exercise was mounted at the factory. Thousands of workers downed tools. Additional demands are for adequate amounts of essential foodstuffs to be made available and for Guysuco to urgently provide footwear and safety boots. For two days workers at LBI, an area particularly hit by food shortage, went on strike. Apart from the deplorable food situation the workers want increased wages,

safety boots and improved industrial relations. On this basis also thousands of sugar workers in both factory and field at Enmore went on strike from Monday to Wednesday last week, with a complete closure of the estate operations. It is understood also that factory workers at Blairmont went on a protest strike during last week. The situation in the sugar belt is getting worse and Guysuco is being adamant on meeting demands of workers. [Text] [Georgetown MIRROR in English 30 Sep 84 p 4]

OPPOSITION PARTY UNITY--GEORGETOWN, Guyana--Three small opposition political groups in Guyana have formed what they call "a committee to strengthen a campaign for free and fair elections" here in 1985. The committee came out of a meeting of executive members of the Democratic Labour Movement (DLM) the National Democratic Front (NDF) and the right wing United Force (UF), a joint statement said. "The main objective of the committee is to unite all the socio-political groups to pursue the singular objective of free and fair elections in Guyana in 1985", the statement said. The DLM and NDF are relatively new centrist parties, while the UF dates back to 1961. Guyana's last general election was in December 1980 when the ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC) was overwhelmingly returned to power for a third consecutive term. There have been persistent allegations here of election riggings by the socialist PNC. The party denies the charge. [Text] [Bridgetown SUNDAY SUN in English 30 Sep 84 p 13]

CONTINUED DISTRIBUTION EFFORTS--The relentless effort at setting up a humane distribution system to give essential commodities to both employed and unemployed workers goes on and, as it continues, a deeper insight is being given into the sensitivity of the Minister of State within the Ministry of Trade and Consumer Protection to the welfare of the people. The Minister's efforts go on with a planned meeting with officials of the Guyana Consumers' Association and the Guyana Manufacturers' Association to discuss a new system for distribution of essential commodities. The persistency of the minister's efforts shows concern for consumers, employed as well as unemployed. The present distribution system, which will be replaced, does not cater for unemployed workers and both the ministry and trade officials are convinced that it teems with irregularities. The one that is planned will involve the People's Co-operative Units rather than government and private sources. Already people have reported that contact has been made with them, the validity of their identities ascertained by ID cards, and their employment--or unemployment--also noted. [Text] [Georgetown NEW NATION in English 23 Sep 84 p 8]

NEW AMBASSADORS--VICE-PRESIDENT and Attorney-General Mohamed Shahabuddeen will this morning receive Letters of Credence from the new French Ambassador and Canadian High Commissioner to Guyana. The accreditation ceremonies will take place at the Presidential Complex on Vlissengen Road. The new French Ambassador is Jean le Cannellier. A graduate in Political Science, the 62-year-old diplomat has served as France's Ambassador in the Bourkima Fasso (formerly Upper Volta). He also held positions in his country's embassies in the United States, the Ivory Coast, Peru, Madagascar and the Central African Republic. Canada's new High Commissioner to Guyana is 56-year-old John R MacLachlan. His previous diplomatic tours included postings to New York, Hong Kong and Port-of-Spain. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE In English 19 Sep 84 p 1]

LOAN GUARANTEES--All loans to Government and corporations from foreign institutions will now have to be guaranteed by the Bank of Guyana. This is the result of the passing of the Bank of Guyana (Amendment) Bill 1984 in the National Assembly on Thursday. According to provisions in the Bill, in the event that the borrowers failing to live up to their obligations, the Bank will have to repay the loans. The Energy (Amendment) Bill 1984 was also passed without dissent. Minister of Energy and Mines H. Rashid who introduced the Bill said that it sought to amend the Energy Act 1981 to make provision for the Minister to be Chairman of the Authority. According to him, the [Bill] also seeks to empower the Chairman, where the Chairman is the Minister, to delegate his functions as the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority to any other member, or officer of the Authority. [Text] [Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 29 Sep 84 p 1]

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